The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Boston at this Port.

Full Text of the Recent Allocution of the Pope.

The Government of Italy Unsparingly Denounced.

Important Circular from the Austrian Foreign Minister.

Curious Rumor About the Attempt to Assassinate Francis Joseph.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th November, arrived here yesterday.

ROME.

Words of Direful Significance from the Pope—The State of the Church of Rome and the Dangers that Threaten It.

The following is the full text of the Pope's recent Allocution:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: More than once, O venerable brethren, exercising our apostolic office, we have deplored, either in our published letters or in divers allocutions delivered in your most august assembly, the affliction which has hung for a long time in Italy over the affairs of our very holy religion, and the very grave insults offered to us and to the Holy See by the sub-Alpine Government. Moreover, you must comprehend with what grief we are seized now that we see that Government, with a passion that is increasing every day, constantly attacking the Catholic Church, its wholesome laws, and all its sacred ministers; when we see, alas, venerable bishops, and the most virtuous clergy, both secular and regular, and other most excellent Catholic citizens, sent into exile by that Government, without the least regard for religion, justice or humanity, or thrown into prison or condemned to forced residence, molested in the most unworthy manner; dioceses deprived of their pastors, to the great detriment of souls; virgins devoted to God taken away from their convents, and reduced to beggary; God's temples violated; diocesan schools closed against the members of the clergy; the education of Catholic youths taken out of the pale of Christian discipline, and confided to the protessors of errors and iniquities, and the patrimony of the Church usurped and sold.

That same Government, in contempt of ecclesiastical censures, and without paying the least regard to our most just complaints and those of our venerable brethren, the bishops of Italy, has sanctioned similar laws, totally contrary to the Catholic Church, to its doctrine and its rights, and condemned by us; and it has not hesitated to promulgate a law respecting civil marriage, as it is called—a law quite contrary not only to Catholic doctrine but likewise to the well-being of civil society. Such a law tramples under foot the dignity and sacredness of marriage. It destroys it as an institution, and encourages a concubinage that is perfectly scandalous. In fact, a marriage cannot take place among the faithful without there being at the same time a sacrament. It belongs, therefore exclusively to the Church to decide on everything concerning the sacrament of marriage.

Morever, that Government—injuring in an evident manner the condition of those who make public profession of religious vows, which have always had and always will have force in God's church, and not recognizing the very great advantage of the Regular Orders which, founded by men of holiness, and approved by the Holy Apostolic See, have in an especial manner deserved the thanks of the Christian Republic, civil and literary, by so many glorious labors and so many pious and useful works—has not feared to sanction a law suppressing throughout its entire territory all religious corporations of both sexes; it has appropriated all their property, and a great deal of other property belonging to the Church, and has ordered it to be divided. Before entering into possession of the Venetian province it did not hesitate to extend thereto the same laws, and it enjoined, contrary to all law and justice, the total abrogation and annihilation of the convention which was come to between us and our very dear son in Jesus Christ, FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria.

Therefore, faithful to the very serious duty of our apostolic ministry, we raise anew in your most august assembly our voice on behalf of religion, of the Church, of its holy laws, the rights belonging to the authority of this chair of St. Peter; and with all our strength we deplore and condemn all and each of the things which, contrary to the Church, its laws and its rights, have been decreed, done and attempted by the Sub-Alpine Government, and by all other subordinate authorities; and by our Apostolic authority we abrogate and proclaim null and void, and without force or effect, all the aforesaid decrees and everything that appertains to them.

We likewise beg their authors, who glory in the name of Christians, to bear in mind and seriously to consider that they have unfortunately incurred the censures and the spiritual pains inflicted by the Apostolic Constitution and the decrees of the General Councils upon whosoever should attack the rights of the Church.

You know, venerable brethren, that certain astute men oppose us and interpret in their own sense the blessing which we gave to Italy when, assuredly without any merit of our own, but, thanks to the impenetrable judgment of God, we spontaneously pronounced the words of pardon and peace out of love for the people of the Pontifical State.

In truth, full of solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the entire flock, asking by our prayers from God the good of Italy, we besought Him with fervor and humility that He might deliver her from the evils which afflicted her, and that the most precious gift of the Catholic faith might be all-powerful in Italy, and that rectitude of manners, justice, charity, and all Christian virtues might flourish there more and more. Once more to-day we do not cease to send up our most fervent prayers to God that in His goodness He would deign to remove from the Catholic people of Italy the many and great calamities of every kind which are afflicting and assailing them through the fault of the governors of Italy, and in consequence of a multiform persecution. But, above all things, we beseech our most merciful Lord to aid and fortify by His heavenly help the people of Italy, in order that they may remain firm and immutable in the Divine faith and in their religion, and that they may be able, with Christian fortitude, to support and endure so many misfortunes and evils.

Foolish, however, are those who, on the strength of this, do not cease to demand of us, already despoiled, and with the most manifest injustice, of several Provinces of our Pontifical Territory, that we should renounce our civil sovereignty and that of the Apostolic See. Surely every one must see how unjust and prejudicial to the Church is such a demand. By a singular arrangement of Divine Providence, as we have said on a former occasion, it happened that the Roman Empire having fallen, and being divided into many Kingdoms and divers States, the Roman Pontiff, in the midst of such great variety of Kingdoms, and in the actual state of human society, was invested with his civil sovereignty, in consequence of which, never being subject to any lay power, he exercises in entire liberty supreme authority and his jurisdiction over the Church, which has been divinely confided to him by our Lord Jesus Christ. And the faithful, with full tranquility of conscience and entire confidence obeying the decrees, warnings and orders of the Pontiff, submit themselves thereto without ever entertaining the least suspicion that his acts are subject to the will and impulse of any sovereign or any civil power. We cannot renounce the civil power established by the Divine wisdom of Providence for the good of the universal Church. We are bound, on the contrary, to defend that government, and to protect the rights of that civil power, and to complain strongly of the sacrilegious usurpation of the provinces of the Holy See, as we have already done, and as we do now, remonstrating and protesting to the utmost of our power.

Every one knows that the Bishops of the Catholic world have never ceased to defend with zeal, orally and in writing, our civil sovereignty and that of the Apostolic See, and all have proclaimed that that sovereignty, especially in the actual condition of the affairs of this world, is absolutely necessary to establish and defend the perfect liberty of the Roman Pontiff, who feeds all the Catholic flock—a liberty which is so intimately connected with the freedom of the entire Church.

These same men fear not even to go about crying everywhere that we ought to reconcile ourselves with Italy—that is to say, with the enemies of our religion who boast themselves of having founded Italy. But how can we, the appointed champions and defenders of our most holy religion and of the salutary doctrine of virtue and of justice, who have to watch for the salvation of all, march in concert with those who, not upholding the holy doctrine and refusing to hear the truth, keep themselves away from us—those who would never condescend to grant our desires nor to meet our demands, to the effect that so many dioceses of Italy, deprived of their pastoral consolation and protection, should have their Bishops?

Would to Heaven that all those who so vehemently oppose the Church, us, and this Apostolic See, turning their regards and their souls to truth and justice, may be enlightened once for all, and, thinking of themselves and looking to the good of their souls, moved by a holy repentance, may endeavor to come back to us.

Nothing would be more agreeable to us than to go forward to meet them, following the example of our Evangelical father, and to embrace them, rejoicing in the Lord that His children were dead and are alive again, that they went astray and have been found. Then, indeed, it would be seen that our venerable religion, the mother and the fruitful nurse of every virtue, and the scourge of vice, conduces equally to the happiness of the individual and the welfare of all. Where religion and her wholesome doctrines prevail, there must necessarily flourish uprightness of manners, integrity, peace, justice, charity and all the virtues. Then people are not afflicted with those grievous calamities which unhappily weigh upon them where religion and its doctrines are not recognized.

By the deplorable facts related summarily and with pain, and by the sad cotemporary events in Italy, everybody can easily see and divine to what great perils this Apostolic See is exposed, and how it is the mark of the most bitter threats of rebellion, the hatred of unbelievers, and the anger of the enemies of Christ's cross.

On every side are continually heard frenzied voices, which find an echo in our desperate enemies, declaring that this city of Rome must share in this unhappy Italian perturbation and rebellion—nay, must become its capital. But God, who is rich in mercy, will, by His omnipotence, make the impious counsels and desires of our enemies fail. He will never permit this noble city, so dear to us, in which, out of His great and singular goodness, He has fixed the chair of Peter, the impregnable basis of His divine faith and religion, to return to that unfortunate condition so admirably described by our holy predecessor, Leo the Great, in which she found herself when for the first time the holy Prince of the Apostles entered this city, then the mistress of the world.

As to us, even when deprived of almost all human assistance, faithful still to our mission, and confiding absolutely in the aid of Almighty God, we are ready to combat without fear, even to the peril of our life, for the cause of the Church divinely confided to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, and if need be to remove thither where we shall be able to exercise in the best manner our supreme apostolic mission. And seeing that in such a horrible tempest our best and only support must be prayer, we address ourselves to all the venerable brethren and bishops of the entire Catholic universe, to all the Catholic clergy, and to all the children of the Holy Mother Church, who have never ceased to lavish on us such striking evidences of love and respect, and to come to our aid in our gravest trials and those of the Holy See; we beg of them more and more to offer constantly, with faith, hope, and charity, fervent prayers to God for the defeat of the enemies of the Church, and for their return to the path of salvation.

For, to avail ourselves of the words of CHRYSOSTOM, prayer constitutes a powerful arm, a great security, a real treasure, an excellent harbor, a very sure asylum, provided that, attentive and vigilant, we present ourselves before the Lord, the mind collected, and without leaving any access to the enemy of our salvation. In the midst of the deep anguish which afflicts us we have a great consolation, knowing that God, when His Church has no human support, effects marvelous prodigies, which manifest most clearly His omnipotence and His divine hand, and come to confirm this truth, that the gates of hell will never prevail against the Church, which will always remain immovable, triumphing over its enemies, until the consummation of time. But it is exceedingly painful that it is not precisely determined that a nation shall always preserve the precious treasure of our divine faith and of our religion. In truth, there are many nations who have kept faithfully the deposit of the faith and the discipline of its manners; but, alas! they have been detached from the rock upon which rests the edifice of the Church, and separated from him to whom has been given the power to confirm the brethren and to feed the lambs and the sheep, not agreeing among themselves, and, enveloped in the darkness of error, they are in the greatest danger as to their salvation.

And here we cannot abstain, by reason of our mission, from adjuring in the name of the Lord all Sovereigns and other Governors of States to examine once for all, and carefully to consider, the very grave obligation they are under to endeavor that love and respect for religion should increase among nations, and with all their strength to prevent the torch of faith from being extinguished among them.

Woe, then, to those Governors who, forgetting that they are the ministers of God unto good, shall have neglected to promote it or worship when they could and ought. It is for them to fear and tremble when through their work especially they destroy the most precious treasure of the Catholic faith, without which it is impossible to please God. When they shall be summoned before the tribunal of Christ for most severe judgment, they shall see what a dreadful thing it is to fall under the displeasure of the living God and to feel His strict justice. Finally, we cannot doubt, venerable brethren, witnesses and companions of our labors, appreciating your excellent and well-known religion, your piety, and your deep love for Catholicism, that you will desire to unite your fervent prayers to ours, and to those of the whole Church, and earnestly to conjure the very gracious Father of Mercies, in order that, through the merits of His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, He would take pity on Italy, on all Europe, and on the entire world, and that by His divine omnipotence He would cause that, after the destruction of all errors and the cessation of bitterness and perturbations, His holy Church may fully enjoy entire liberty and peace—that human society may be freed from the many evils that afflict it, and that all nations may be blended in the unity of the faith and in acknowledgment of His Son, walking in the paths of the Lord, and producing fruits in good works of every kind.

French Semi-Official View of the Allocution.

From the Journal des Débats of Nov. 6.

The event of the day is the Pontifical Allocution upon the affairs of Italy, or rather, the affairs in the whole of Europe. Since the Encyclical and the Syllabus, the Court of Rome has not pronounced words so direfully significant. We believe that this Allocution will receive greater importance and will produce worse effects than the documents above mentioned. The defenders of the Syllabus could say that it was a mere doctrinal and abstract exposition, which did not demand a rigorous and immediate application to the events of the present time; but such language is not applicable to-day. This last Allocution is a summons to Italy, and, in effect, to all the Catholic Powers to put in practice the principles of the Syllabus—principles purely speculative.

Spain's Offer to the Pope.

Paris (Nov. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

I am assured that the offer really made by Queen ISABELLA to the Pope, in the event of his being forced to quit Rome, is not the placing under his temporal sovereignty a province of Spain, which she has no power to alienate, but simply a residence in the City of Granada; and that the Spanish vessels at Civita Vecchia are placed at his disposal in case of such emergency. It would be curious to see the ancient capital of the last Moorish kingdom in Spain become the seat of papacy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lessons from the New World.

The London *Times* of Nov. 5 contains an elaborate article based on Mr. PARTON's exposure, in the *North American Review*, of the corruption of the New-York City government. The *Times* says:

"The writer of the article in the *North American Review* on the government of the City of New-York, tells us that when it was found last Winter that the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City must necessarily attend the ball of the Seventh Regiment at the Academy of Music 'many respectable persons who had bought tickets sold them again rather than jostle those magnates.' When we read the doings of the Corporation we are not surprised that other men should object even to such association with its members as would arise from partaking of the same public festivity. We feel, indeed, we can do but scanty justice to the writer's exposures within the limits of an article. Every one who wishes to understand the full depravity of the system should read the narrative itself, which we should be glad to see republished in a separate form. In the embarrassment of choice we must be content to select a few instances of public plundering." * * * *

The *Times* then quotes several instances of gross fraud and depravity. The article concludes as follows:

"In these revelations, made, let it be remembered, by an American and published in an American periodical of the highest authority, there is surely a lesson for ourselves. The people of New-York State are as a body better educated and more prosperous than the people of any district in these islands; and yet, under the suffrage of the multitude, the City is at the mercy of 'the great grog-shop interest,' which can send to the poll twenty-five thousand votes; while the State Legislature wallows in corruption, 'no measure, however meritorious, escapes the attention of "strikers"'—that is, of members who will vote against it unless they are paid to vote for it; and even the public charities have to pay black mail in order to obtain the requisite grants for their support. Is the science of politics inductive, and to be built up by experiments on human nature and human society? Or is it to be based on assumptions and *à priori* theories? If the latter, we may give the suffrage indiscriminately to every one who cries for it; if, on the other hand, experience is to avail us, *we may well ask what it is doing in other countries among men of our own race?*"

The Case of Bishop Colenso and the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 6.

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment this morning in the case of COLENSO *vs.* GLADSTONE and others. In this case Dr. COLENSO (Bishop of Natal) had filed a bill against Mr. GLADSTONE, M. P., Mr. HUBBARD, M. P., Vice-Chancellor WOOD, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, trustees of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, calling upon them to set aside a sum of £10,000 out of the fund for the purpose of securing the income of the Bishop of Natal, and calling upon them also to pay him (Dr. COLENSO) his salary, which they had withheld since 1864, on account of a deposition from his office by Bishop GRAY, Metropolitan of South Africa, which the judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council has since declared to be illegal. The defendants contended that, according to that judgment, Dr. COLENSO had never been a Bishop at all within the meaning of the original founders of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, who intended that the Bishop of Natal should be subject to the Metropolitan. The Trustees did not feel themselves justified, therefore, in paying over their funds to a Bishop in the position of Dr. COLENSO.

The Court was densely crowded by persons interested in the decision, which was held to be of vital importance to the whole Colonial Church.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railway.

A deputation on the subject of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway through Nicaragua had waited on the Prime Minister at the Treasury. Lord DERBY said that the undertaking appeared to be a most important international one. He strongly advised the deputation to bring the matter at once before the Foreign Office, and said that in the meantime he would bring it before his colleagues.

A Project to Reformers.

The *Star* says rumor has it that the Government are arranging a brilliant plan for the baffling of Reformers in the coming session. A reform scheme of some sort or other will, it is said, be shaped and laid upon the table, the Government generously offering the House a full opportunity of considering it, by undertaking not to proceed with it until the following session.

Subscriptions for Quebec.

At the first meeting of the Quebec Relief Committee the Chairman announced that he had sent a message by the Atlantic Cable, which the Company had forwarded gratis, to the Mayor of Quebec, authorizing him to draw about £4,000 upon the bankers, on account of the fund now being raised in England.

A similar telegram had been sent authorizing a draft for £1,000 on account of a subscription in Manchester.

The British Iron-Clad Fleet.

The *Times* says the general result of the late experimental cruise of the British iron-clad squadron is satisfactory. The squadron included nine iron-clads, including all the varieties of the fleet, and they successfully kept the sea for a month during the Autumnal equinox, showing good weatherly qualities and high rates of speed; and it is claimed that the vessels represent a combination of merits not possessed by the iron-clads of any foreign State.

AUSTRIA.

Circular of Baron Von Beust.

The following circular has been addressed by Baron BEUST to the agents of the Austrian Government abroad:

VIENNA, Nov. 2, 1866.

His Majesty the Emperor has deigned to appoint me his Minister of Foreign Affairs. Penetrated by unbounded gratitude for this signal mark of confidence, I have no other ambition than to render myself worthy of it, and to devote my whole life to the service of His Majesty. While desiring to profit by the experience I have gained elsewhere, I consider myself, however, *separated from my political past* from the day on which, thanks to the will of his imperial and apostolic Majesty, I become an Austrian, and I shall only preserve in my new position the testimony of a deeply venerated sovereign whom I feel I have served with zeal and fidelity. It would suppose in me, especially at the commencement of my new career, a strange forgetfulness of my duties to believe me capable of bringing to them *preferences or resentments from which in truth I feel completely exempt.* I beg you, Sir, not in my own interest, but in that of the Emperor's service, to thoroughly understand this, and to make it understood in the conversations you may have on this subject. The Imperial Government—all the efforts of which must tend to remove the traces of a disastrous war—*will remain faithful to that policy of peace and conciliation* which it has always followed; while the unfortunate issue of a recent struggle *renders this a necessity,* it at the same time imposes upon the Government the duty of showing itself more than ever jealous of its dignity. The imperial missions will, I am certain, cause it to be respected under all circumstances, and they will find in me a support which will never fail them. It remains for me to express to you the satisfaction I experience upon entering into regular relations with you, and to beg of you to be kind enough to facilitate my duties by seconding the efforts I shall make in order to fulfill them according to the intentions of our august master, and so that too much regret may not be felt for a predecessor so justly surrounded by the esteem and confidence of his subordinates.

The Reported Attempt on the Life of the Emperor.

Vienna (Nov 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

But little is now said of the *attentat* reported to have been made on the Emperor while at Prague, as there is some reason to believe that Mr. PALMER *deceived himself when he fancied he saw the tailor, Anthony Pust, level a pistol at His Majesty* as he was getting into his carriage. The ultra Czech papers profess to think that PALMER, "having an ungovernable passion for notoriety," has made a false charge against PUST. The gunpowder and caps which were found are of Belgian manufacture, *and the pistol is a mere toy, which could not have cost more than three or four shillings.* The gentlemen who picked up the pistol have sworn that it was lying on the opposite side of the Imperial carriage to that on which PUST was standing when he was seized by PALMER. As to the latter, he has declared that he is *unable positively to swear that Pust had a pistol in his hand when he held out his arm toward the Emperor.* The defendant is still under examination, and he is likely to remain so for some time to come, as the Austrian judges are exceedingly slow. It is said that the principal person concerned does not believe PUST had any intention to make an attempt on his life, and that he expressed himself to that effect before he left Prague.

Prague Correspondence of the Vienna Vaterland.

The great subject of conversation of the moment is naturally the incident at the theatre on the evening of the 27th of October. There are still doubts as to whether the man arrested really meant to take the life of the Emperor. The individual was interrogated on the following day, and a criminal prosecution is being prepared. Of course nothing has yet been made public as to the result so far obtained by the inquiry, but, as we have remarked, the doubts as to the importance of the event tend rather to increase than to diminish. In the first place, some information should be obtained respecting the English Capt. PALMER who struck down the hand of the pretended criminal, and an opinion is becoming more and more general *that the whole affair was a plan carefully combined by this Englishman to produce a sensation.* There is more reason for that supposition that the tailor ANTONY PUST has hitherto borne an irreproachable character, and his antecedents do not authorize the belief that he was capable of such an act. I must remark that at the Police-office PUST denied all participation in the crime. Capt. PALMER cannot, besides, swear that the object the accused held in his hand was really a pistol, and the more so that the arm, which by the way is a very bad one, *was only found on the spot an hour later.*

FRANCE.

The Reorganization of the Army.

The *Moniteur L'Armée* publishes an article upon the inferences drawn by Paris journals relative to the proposed reorganization of the army, and says the National Guard will never be anything but a reserve. Above all, it is necessary to have an army before the formation of a reserve. The effective strength of 400,000 men is a peace establishment, and will not, therefore, be reduced. The object of the Commission appointed to report on this question will be to discover the best means of constituting a reserve always available, more considerable, and better instructed, and exercised than the present. Such an institution will not permit any reduction in the war budget, but will, on the contrary, necessitate some sacrifices indispensable for the honor and security of the country.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

More Satisfactory Accounts of Her Health—Her Complete Recovery Probable.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, Nov. 2.

We receive directly from Miramar satisfactory news as to the state of the Empress CHARLOTTE. Thanks to the intelligent and assiduous care with which Her Majesty is surrounded, and to the absolute repose she enjoys in that charming retreat, the moral excitement which had disturbed the Empress' mind is completely appeased. The improvement which at first appeared but slow, now assumes all the symptoms of a radical cure. At half a gunshot from the Chateau of Miramar stands a small pavilion, built in the Italian style of the Middle Ages, and covered with verdure, which is called the Gardener's House. Before leaving for Mexico the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Princess dwelt there in preference in order to escape the irksomeness of etiquette. The Empress has again installed herself there, and in the midst of the pleasant reminiscences which surround her occupies her leisure with reading, music and painting. The medical attendants insist that her Majesty shall not leave Europe during the Winter. The probability is that when the weather becomes more rigorous the Empress will go to the Isle of Lacroma, which is her personal property, and which enjoys the mildest temperature of Naples.

Telegram of Nov. 5 from Trieste.

Intelligence received here from Miramar states that the general health of the Empress CHARLOTTE is now reassuring, and that the imaginary fears which Her Majesty's friends had hitherto entertained have partially diminished and partially disappeared. It has, however, been decided as a measure of precaution, that the seclusion in which the Empress has lived since her arrival at Miramar shall be continued for the present.

MAXIMILIAN.

He is Resolved Not to Leave Mexico.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London News.

It is reported in the *Opinion* that a message has been received from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in answer to the news of the Empress' illness. After expressing his deep sorrow for her malady, and approving all that has been done, he adds that, being resolved at every sacrifice to surmount, if possible, his bad fortune, he will not leave the post which duty assigns him. If he adheres to this determination, so entirely contrary to the wishes of his early patron, and to the instructions given to Gen. CASTELNAU, the position will be strangely complicated, for one would think that the French troops cannot in honor be withdrawn without a positive assurance of non-intervention on the part of the United States, and the plea of putting an end to anarchy in Mexico may thus only have resulted in setting up a new element of division.

SAXONY.

The Breaking Up of Little German Courts—Hard Lot of King John of Saxony.

From the London Times, Nov. 7.

We understand that Her Majesty's Government have determined to withdraw their diplomatic representative from the Court of Saxony, and to break up the establishment of the British Legation at Dresden. The incorporation of the Saxon Kingdom in the Prussian Monarchy is thus recognized, and one more independent State vanishes from the map of Europe. Continental changes do not brighten the prospects of beginners in the diplomatic service; the pleasantest residences are rapidly falling from the rank of capitals. Dresden, Hanover and Frankfort, in Germany; Naples and, first, Florence, next Turin, in Italy, have been absorbed; and we look upon Munich and Stuttgard as extremely precarious. The tendency is to the formation of great monarchies and to the disappointment of *attachés.*

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A cruel lot is that of King JOHN of Saxony; so hard a fate that by its side that of King GEORGE of Hanover would seem every way more endurable. That both of those two sovereigns staked their all on a game which they knew was extremely hazardous is a fact that admits of no doubt. They gave in to the vain delusions of their scheming counselor, Baron VON BEUST; they stood up for the people, for the Bund, for the minor States, for Schleswig-Holstein; they were the first to take the field against Denmark, and dug for their Royal Danish brother the pit that was so soon to yawn for themselves. When Austria and Prussia, after pushing them aside, came back with the Dane's heritage, and quarreled about the division of the spoils, the choice of jealous royalty was, as it had ever been, for the least German of the two rival Powers; for on the one side was Prussia, and with its compact strength a national cry and unionist tendencies; on the other was Austria, a motley empire, with discordant elements, with conflicting interests, hard pressed on the Mincio, distracted on the Danube, with her hands full on all sides, capable of a great effort, but unfit for long-continued, deliberate action. There was hardly a choice for the Kinglets. They cast in their lot with Austria, and perished with her. Indeed, had they taken the other side, the ultimate result could hardly have been long deferred. There was no room in Germany for Prussia and them, for Prussia meant Germany, it meant empire, it meant supreme power—a power which could not be established without sinking all rival Powers to their former vassalage. It is early, perhaps, to decide on what ground the edifice of German nationality is to be reconstructed. Prussia has hitherto barely laid the foundation of the renovated Empire. The name of Saxony, its dynasty, its territorial demarcation, are suffered to remain; but foreign diplomacy knows it no more. Some of the stateliest mansions of Dresden are left untenanted; the shine is taken off its Court dresses; some of the brightest stars fade from the galaxy of the opera. The club, the terrace, the gardens, miss some of their most distinguished loungers. Dresden's great attractions are there still; the unmatched Picture Gallery; the unique Holbein; the loveliest Raphael; but, alas! who cares for the *entrée* to a mediatized Court? for balls and receptions for which no legation any longer gives cards? Yet, who knows? Three years ago Florence was equally despaired of; Grand-Ducal sunshine had departed from the Pitti Palace; grass was ready to grow at Santa Trinita; the destinies of Germany are not yet accomplished; the vanquished land often subdues her conqueror; Dresden was always called the Florence of Germany; and Berlin as a residence hardly boasts as great charms as forsaken Turin.

PRUSSIA.

The Needle-gun—Cabinet Changes—The Northern Confederation.

The Prussian War Office has published a statement to show that it was not superiority of the needle-gun, but of the men who carried it, that gave victory to the Prussians.

The total consumption of cartridges during the campaign was only seven to each infantry soldier. In the hottest engagement the highest figure was 23 per man of those present. During the war 900 cannon were brought into play and each gun fired 40 rounds.

The *New Prussian Gazette* contradicts a rumor that changes would shortly be effected in the Prussian Cabinet.

The progress made in the preliminary measures for the organization of the North German Confederation will, it is predicted, enable the new German Parliament to assemble at the beginning of next year.

Count WIMPFFEN had had an audience of the King to present his credentials as Austrian Envoy at the Prussian Court.

ITALY.

The Projected Marriage of Prince Amadeus.

Florence (Oct. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

The projected marriage between Prince AMADEUS, of Savoy, and the young Princess DELLA CISTERNA is very generally talked of, and thought likely to take place, although few seem to suspect by what influences it has been brought about. The lady's mother is of the De Mérode family, and a fervent Romanist. I hear that she is connected with the Marquis DE BREME, one of the great Court dignitaries. The daughter has no particular personal charms; she is said to have a fortune equal to £400,000 sterling. It can hardly be supposed, however, that money would have any weight in the case of a prince of Italy. Morganatic marriages, so common in parts of Protestant Europe, being inadmissible in Catholic countries, the children resulting from the union would, in their turn, inherit the crown of Italy. In short, the marriage would be in all respects regular, and would take place with the consent of all parties concerned, the only peculiarity about it being that the Prince would marry one of his father's subjects, and a person not of royal blood. The conviction generally felt that such marriages are fraught with probable evils and inconveniences, and should be avoided at any cost, is sufficiently demonstrated in England by some of the foreign alliances to which recourse is had for members of our Royal family. In the case of the Italian princes, of whom there are only two in direct succession to the Crown, and one of those of a weakly constitution, it is obviously desirable that they should contract alliances that might be politically advantageous to the country. At Vienna such alliances might be found. On the other hand, if he wished to wed at home, Prince AMADEUS has a charming cousin, the daughter of the Duchess of Genoa, who would make him in all respects a suitable bride. The Prince of Carignano is understood decidedly to disapprove the projected *mésalliance.*

Singular Scenes and Disturbances at the Opening of the Fenice in Venetia.

Venice (Nov. 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

Last night the Fenice opened its doors to the Venetian public for the first time since political disturbances led to its being closed. The opera was VERDI's "Un Ballo in Maschera," and the ballet, after the second act, was "Un' Avventura di Carnovale a Parigi." There had been great expectations raised, and the audience went prepared for first-rate music and dancing, but before long it became apparent that the singers were both indifferent and nervous, the orchestra loud and harsh. In England there would have been sounds of disapprobation, and real lovers of music would not have sat out the opera, but an Italian audience is not only critical but cruel, and last night, by a quarter-past 9, the bulk of the people in the stalls had made up their minds to hear no more. Hisses grew louder and more general, and finally, untouched by the visible trembling of a pale girl in a page's dress, they heard only the distinct flatness of a high note, rose from their seats and turned their backs to the stage with a perfect shriek of "*Basta! Basta!*" There is a strange mixture of gentleness and cruelty, susceptibility to sentiment and powerlessness to help giving pain, in the character of these people. They are intelligent enough to appreciate the failure, but not the difficulties; sufficiently sensitive to detect the slightest unevenness in a note, but not the quivering of the nerves that caused it; the drooping of the voice, but not the sinking of the human heart within. So, last night, they condemned the singers utterly and finally, refusing over and over again to hear more. Again and again the tenor advanced with beseeching gestures, and strove to fulfill his duty; they would have none of him, and the curtain fell amid a howling storm. Presently the Impresario appeared, and, with the mockery of a smile, demanded whether his patrons wished the opera to go on. For a response he had shrieks of "No!" Would they be pleased to see the ballet? Doubtful at first, their final answer was "Yes." After a considerable interval—for the *danseuses* were not prepared to be called on so early—the curtain rose, and a band on the stage, dressed in Venetian colors, gave the "Marcia Reale," but even that had lost its usual charm and fell flat. Then the *corps de ballet* trooped in, but did not satisfy the gazers, except when the queen of them all executed a series of graceful bounds and less graceful but more wonderful contortions; and again when a crowd of damsels, dressed to outward appearance in ordinary modern costume, danced before them and pleased them with gestures that would have caused indignation in an English theatre, and which forced some of the Venetian ladies to turn away their faces. After the ballet the Fenice was half emptied, and the remainder of the opera was given to a gradually but rapidly diminishing audience, the curtain falling before a practically empty house.

Speech of Victor Emmanuel to the Venetian Deputation.

Upon receiving the result of the *Plebiscitum* from the Venetian deputation on the 4th inst., King VICTOR EMMANUEL made the following reply:

"This day is the proudest of my life; eighteen years ago my father proclaimed from this city the war of independence, and to-day you bring to me the manifestations of the popular will in the Venetian provinces, which, united with Italy, declare my fathers' wish to be accomplished. You confirm by this act what Venetia did up to 1848, and has maintained up to the present day with admirable constancy and abnegation. I, therefore, pay a grateful tribute to those generous patriots who upheld their faith in the destinies of the country by every kind of sacrifice and by their blood. To-day foreign domination ceases forever. Italy is constituted, if not yet complete. Italians must now defend and make her great. The Iron Crown is also restored to Italy, but to that Crown I prefer the one which is dearer to me, made by the love of my people."

SCANDINAVIA.

A Political and Military Alliance Between the Two Scandinavian Kingdoms Proposed.

It is well known that the fifth article of the treaty of Prague provides for the retrocession of North Schleswig to Denmark, if the people of that district should freely express their wish to that effect. As Prussia shows no inclination to fulfill this article of the treaty of peace, there is some anxiety manifested, not only in Denmark, but also in Sweden. The *Dagbladet*, of Copenhagen, says about it:

"The prompt and satisfactory solution of this affair is for Denmark a vital question. It not only involves the liberation of 300,000 Danes, but also the application of the principle of nationality. We raise our voice that it may be heard by other nations, who in the name of justice and of their sympathies, claim that separation should be accorded to Denmark, but who ignore what is transpiring."

Referring to this same subject, the official paper at Stockholm, Sweden, the *Aftonbladet* says:

"The solution of the Scandinavian question can only be this: Retrocession by Prussia to Denmark of North Schleswig; political and military confederation of the three northern Kingdoms, (Sweden, Norway and Denmark,) that is, a common system of foreign policy and home defence, with the maintenance of the existing dynasties. And, finally, a good understanding with North Germany to the end of reciprocal protection against Russia."

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

Release of Russian Merchants from Captivity.

Intelligence from Bokhara states that the Emir had released the Russian merchants whom he had captured, but had again made preparations for defence. No communication being forthcoming from the Emir at the expiration of the term fixed by the Russians for a reply to the proposals they had made to the Emir, the Russian Governor-General KRYSCHANOWSKI crossed the Bokharian frontier, and, after a siege which lasted eight days, took by assault on the 2d ult. the fortress of Uturbe, capturing 16 guns, 4 flags, and many prisoners. The Russians, it is stated, lost 3 officers and 100 men killed and wounded. The enemy's losses were considerable.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A charge of plagiarism, says *Galignani*, brought against M. LOUIS JOURDAN, of the *Siècle*, by M. GAILLARDET, is causing some excitement in the world of letters. M. GAILLARDET published, some years back, a work entitled *La Chevalière d'Eon*, and recently, on his return from America, found that during his absence a book called the *Hermaphrodite* had appeared, bearing the name of M. LOUIS JOURDAN on the title page, but which consisted of about 200 pages copied almost textually from M. GAILLARDET's work. The real author caused the spurious imitation to be seized at the publisher's, and instituted an action against M. JOURDAN for piracy. A person named DEBRIGES now comes forward, declaring that M. JOURDAN is quite innocent of the plagiarism charged against him, and assuming the whole responsibility of it. M. DEBRIGES states that he himself had compiled the second work, believing that the copyright of M. GAILLARDET's book had expired, and that he was not in any way compromising the interests of the latter. M. LOUIS JOURDAN, who was quite ignorant of the similarity between the two works, had simply lent his name to the *Hermaphrodite* to render a service to M. DEBRIGES, who, being quite unknown, would not otherwise have been able to find a publisher.

The following strange story is going the rounds of the Paris journals: "M. DE R——, having acquired a fortune in business, retired to a handsome property he possessed near Fontainebleau. Soon after his daughter, JULIE, 21 years of age, was asked in marriage by a gentleman of the neighborhood, and, in spite of her opposition and avowed repugnance, the wedding took place. In the evening the bride was missed, and the result of the researches made was only to find that the groom's man, who had been a friend of the young lady's from infancy, had likewise disappeared. The father, like every one else, believed in an elopement, and all the usual means were employed to trace the fugitives, but unsuccessfully. This occurred five years ago, and M. de R——, having lately purchased some adjoining property on which was a quarry long out of use, set some men to work, who found at the bottom of an old excavation two skeletons, which, from the remains of the clothes and jewels were recognized as the missing bride and her lover."

To-day, says the London *Evening Star*, of Nov. 5, is the anniversary of the horrible attempt of the arch-traitor, GUY FAUX, to blow into the air the Houses of Lords and Commons. The commemoration of this event was not a very striking one in London. At times the effigies in the streets of the 5th of November have reference to political or ecclesiastical events which may be engaging attention, but to-day they were entirely without significance. Formerly there was a special service at St. Paul's, with a special preacher; but since Lord DERBY was the means of striking out the 5th of November service from the prayer-book, the hero of the great conspiracy has ceased to be noticed there. At St. Thomas', Fulham, a requiem mass was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. MORRIS, Bishop of Troy, for the repose of the souls interred in the cemetery connected with the church.

The *Progres de l'Oise* gives an account of a new steam carriage for the traction of boats on rivers and canals, which has been tried at Compiegne. It is a steam carriage of 12-horse power, calculated for driving on ordinary roads. It was stationed on the towing path, and manœuvred well with two heavy barges in tow, neither impeded by the windings of the river, which in this part are very frequent, nor by the inequalities of the path. By this means barges, which spend at present a month on the voyage from the North to Paris, will be able to accomplish it in ten days.

The war in Germany took the army of Electoral Hesse by surprise, as at the moment of the Prussian invasion it was without munitions. The Staff sent to the Government of Baden begging the loan of some cartridges. The bargain was concluded on condition that payment should be made after the war. Peace restored, Baden presented her bill to the municipality of Cassel, who passed it on to Prussia, which has annexed the Electorate. Prussia considers the claim to be just, and pays in sterling coin for the ammunitions that were to be used against her.

M. DE LAMARTINE has again been tried by severe domestic affliction. A favorite niece, Mlle. MADELINE DE SENNEURE, daughter of the French consul at Palermo, has died of cholera at fifteen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Details of the Assault on the Fortress of Curupaiti.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro of Oct. 10 gives the subjoined version of the assault on Curupaiti:

The news from the River Plate is that after the capture of Curuzu preparations were at once made to transfer a portion of the main army of the allies to that place, in order to assault the works at Curupaiti, a little higher up the Paraguay. While these were going on, the allied camp was surprised on Sept. 11 to see a flag of truce sent in, LOPEZ requesting an interview with the allied commanders. This was acceded to, and he was received by Gen. MITRE, to whom he made proposals for peace, offering to give satisfaction, but refusing to give up the Presidency of Paraguay. To this proposition the allied Generals and Brazilian Minister sent an answer on the 14th, to the effect that it would be forwarded to their respective Governments, but without cessation of warlike operations. The assault took place on the 22d, on which day nine thousand Brazilians and 9,000 Argentines were under arms at Curuzu, waiting the effect of the fire which five iron-clads, three gunboats, two bomb vessels, and three flats opened on the fort and the enemy's encampment from the morning of that day. At 11:30 the storming columns advanced and carried the first line of intrenchment, under a most severe fire of musketry and grape from heavy guns in position and field pieces, but the inner line was of a most formidable character, and after long-continued, but vain efforts to burn the abattis located in the inundated land in front of the inner work, the allied Generals were obliged to recall their troops, retiring at 3 P. M. in tolerable order, with their wounded, under an unceasing fire from the battery. The loss in this miscarriage on the part of the allies, amounted to 1,855 Brazilians killed and wounded in the army, and about an equal number among the Argentines. The fleet lost one killed and twenty wounded. The iron-clads *Brasil* and *Tamandare* had the exposed sides of their casemates severely battered, and the former had two guns dismounted. The other vessels received trifling injury. The loss of the enemy was unknown, but three 68-pounders were dismounted by the fire from the ships. A council of war was held on the 25th, but the decision come to is not yet known. While the attack was going on, Gen. FLORES, at the head of 6,000 cavalry made a *reconnaissance* on the other flank, without much opposition.

The latest news from Paraguay says that the allies were occupied with very heavy loss, three of the iron-clads being completely disabled. The allies were greatly in want of reinforcements, but men were scarce in the provinces. The falling state of the river would prevent further operations for some time. Gen. FLORES had returned to Montevideo with the remnant of his army.

MEXICO.

The Victory of Gen. Porfirio Diaz—His Official Report of the Capture of Oaxaca.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
SAN FELIPE DEL AGUA, Oct. 11, 1866.

ESTEEMED COMRADE: Under date of the 4th inst., I wrote you, giving you an account of the splendid victory obtained by the force under my command over the expedition coming to attack me at Miahuatian, under the orders of CORONA, but knowing that my letter miscarried, I direct you this, giving you an extract of said letter, in which you will see in brief, with all its details.

About three o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst. the enemy appeared advancing rapidly upon this place. I decided to go out immediately and meet him, and leaving Gen. RAMOS with the cavalry to detain him a few moments, I placed the infantry quickly on some rising grounds that appeared to me advantageous, and soon the enemy opened fire on us. The column of the enemy was composed of 1,200 men, of three arms, of which three hundred were cavalry, and two mountain howitzers. The sharp fire of the enemy was answered with spirit by our advance sharpshooters, and near sunset, noticing that the enemy did not make a general attack, and finding myself nearly without munitions, I concluded to attack him, for which purpose I organized my columns and descended from my positions upon the enemy's lines.

On crossing the river that separated our positions the enemy's camp fell into disorder, and on charging them his battalions commenced to run—having formed in some few groups, making a slight resistance—followed by our cavalry. They were fast falling into our power, being killed and wounded on the field of battle. All the arms, two pieces of artillery, munitions, say fifty mule loads, and various other effects of war; also more than four hundred prisoners of war. On the field about eighty killed. Of the French, not one escaped. The greater part were killed, and among them their commander, TESTARD. Killed, one captain, three lieutenants and twelve soldiers prisoners, the greater part wounded.

The moral effect is greater than the positive triumph. As a consequence, my brother, who was near the capital, (supposed Oaxaca) occupied it immediately with some force from the hills, and the country, filled with panic, made but feeble resistance, shutting themselves in their fortifications of the Cerro, Santo Domingo and Camme. After securing the field of battle and organizing my forces that were considerably increased, I marched on the city to direct the siege. FIGUEROA has to come here with his force, and I expect momentarily LOPEZ OROSCO, with troops from Costa Chica.

The siege is well organized and the enemy know well that they cannot receive assistance.

I have my headquarters at this point, which is very convenient for the operations.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To Gen. ALEJANDRO GARTIA, Tiacotalpan.

Juarez to Order an Election for President and Congress—Liberal Successes Officially Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico that it is the firm intention of President JUAREZ to order an election, in accordance with the Constitution, for a President and members of Congress, as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President JUAREZ is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose only object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term because this was the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved. It is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for reelection, even should his friends urge him to do so.

Official news from Vera Cruz to the 1st has been received in this city, with the following information:

The City of Jalapa and the fortress of Perote have been captured by the Liberal Gen. MANTARRE.

CAMILLE and CALDERAN, two Imperial chieftains in the State of Vera Cruz, have submitted to the National Government.

An official report of Gen. DIAZ to the War Department states, that after the important victory obtained at Niahuallan, Oaxaca, on the 3d ultimo, he advanced against the city of Oaxaca and invested it for eleven days. As he was getting ready to assault it he heard that an Austrian column of 1,500 men was coming to protect the garrison. He therefore abandoned the city and went to meet the column, and did so at Carbonsia at 11 A. M. on the 18th. The battle lasted until 7 P. M., Gen. DIAZ having obtained a complete victory. He followed the enemy as far as Minas, nine miles from Carbonsia. He took 396 Austrian, Polish and Hungarian prisoners, four rifled guns, over 600 carbines, and a very large supply of munitions. He further states in his report that he would march that very evening to Oaxaca, to capture the garrison.

Eighty-five boxes, being a part of MAXIMILIAN's baggage, have arrived at Vera Cruz.

Letters from Mexico City state that he had taken for his own use several valuable old paintings and Mexican relics.

HAVANA.

Further Modifications of the Quarantine Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The Consul-General at Havana writes to the Department of State, under date of Nov. 9, as follows:

"His Excellency the Governor-General has just communicated to this office that the quarantine regulations have been further modified so that vessels leaving all ports of the United States, except from Philadelphia and New-Orleans, for ports in the Island of Cuba, with clean bills of health properly indorsed by the Spanish Consul, and without sickness on board during the voyages, shall be permitted to enter at once and discharge their passengers and cargoes; and vessels coming from Philadelphia and New-Orleans shall be quarantined three days for observation."

PITSBURGH.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Prestly.

PITSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Nov. 18.

Rev. Dr. JAMES PRESTLY, recently suspended from his relations with the United Presbyterian Church, on the charges of cruelty to his wife and family, indecent and blasphemous language, and maintaining improper relations with females, delivered a short farewell address to-day to his congregation, in which, while disclaiming any complaint against the action of the Presbytery, who acted upon the positive testimony of three witnesses, while the testimony in his behalf of an aged father, a kind brother and affectionate children, was only negative and necessarily of no aid, he defied the world to prove that he was guilty of indecent or vulgar language, which he abhorred above all things. He thanked God he had not been found guilty of adultery. The sentence of suspension did not affect his relations as a pastor of the church, as any dissolution thereof must be at the request of the congregation. He asked them not to act hastily, but thoughtfully and prayerfully. He prayed to God that he might be allowed to remain here and live down the calumny and reproaches heaped upon him. This was the last time he would appear in the pulpit until the suspension was removed.

The congregation was visibly affected, the Doctor still having friends and adherents among them.

Mrs. PRESTLY has applied for a divorce.

Baltimore Horse Fair.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The race on Saturday afternoon at the close of the Horse Fair was between *Lady Warwick, Flyaway* and *Sleepy Davy*, mile heats, best three in five, and was won by *Sleepy Davy*. Time, 2:36, 2:38½ and 2:40.

Dexter's race against time did not equal his famous time made in New-York, owing to the heaviness of the track. His first mile was made in 2:27¼, and the second in 2:24¼.

HALL'S EXPEDITION.

Capt. Hall at the Head of Repulse Bay on the 26th of July—Ample Supplies Secured—Relics and Esquimaux Reports of the Franklin Expedition.

Mr. R. H. CHAPPELL, of New-London, Conn., has communicated to HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., of this City, the following statement by Capt. MORGAN, of the steam whaling-bark *Pioneer*, of an interview with Mr. C. F. HALL, the Arctic explorer. The ships *Black Hawk* and *Ansel Gibbs* are reported to have arrived at Repulse Bay, and to have supplied Mr. HALL with provisions. Mr. CHAPPELL writes as follows:

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 16, 1866.

Henry Grinnell, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: The steam whaling bark *Pioneer*, Capt. EBENEZER MORGAN, from the northern seas, arrived at this port yesterday. As the vessel fell in with Mr. C. F. HALL, the Artic explorer, and yet brought no letters from him to his friends in the United States, I forward you Capt. MORGAN's statement of his interview and success with Mr. HALL in his researches among the natives of the northwest coast of Hudson's Bay.

The *Pioneer* reached the head of Repulse Bay, north of River Welcome, on the 26th of July last. Here they met Mr. HALL and his party of Esquimaux all in good health, at that time engaged in fishing. His faithful adherents, JOE and HANNAH, (Esquimaux,) who are well known to you, with some other natives, form his family, or troupe. He had at that time no white man in his company. Mr. HALL was much affected, again to meet familiar faces and hear news from home. He had passed the Winter very comfortably, being thoroughly inured to the Esquimaux mode of life, and having with his resources secured ample supplies of food. At this station he had killed one whale last Fall and another this Summer, while deer were found in the greatest abundance. He had established a great many depots of provisions, extending far into the interior, to be used in case of necessity.

Last Spring Mr. HALL made a journey northwest, toward Committee Bay and King William's Land, but found the natives of that region so treacherous and jealous that he was forced to return, when within 100 miles of his destination. This animosity and feud is between the different families and tribes of the Esquimaux, who all carry weapons secretly, and do not hesitate to kill each other for any real or supposed injury. Some of them threatened the life of Mr. HALL and his party, and they were obliged to turn back.

Mr. HALL has secured a great many relics of the Franklin exploring expedition, together with some important documents which he believes to have been penned by Capt. CROZIER, and has information of the location of others, which he is determined to obtain, believing them to be of much value toward clearing up the mystery of the fate of the unfortunate survivors of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. Mr. HALL is continually adding to his stock of information, and the object of his search being further known among the natives, he is constantly gathering fresh traces and new proofs to establish previously-known facts.

Among other things he has heard of the location of a boat turned bottom up, under which are the dead bodies of seventeen to twenty-five white men, with their hands and feet all cut off. The natives claim that the mutilation was not done by them, but by some of the white men who were wrecked. The tradition of the Esquimaux is that a rebellion broke out among the survivors, who were endeavoring to reach Hudson's Bay, and that all but three were murdered; that these three remained among the natives, working their way toward white settlements, but that they finally died before reaching them.

Capt. MORGAN furnished Mr. HALL such things as he needed from his ship, and states that two or three American whaling vessels will Winter at Repulse Bay this season.

Mr. HALL expressed his great gratitude and regard for those who had aided him at home to undertake his plans of discovery; said that he was determined to carry out his plans, if it could be done without too much expense, and conclude his explorations in that quarter the ensuing year.

He wished very much to organize a small party of six or eight white men, fully armed, to accompany him. He could then travel with impunity, and reach the utmost limit of his desires. It is not improbable that such a party can be made up from the ship's crews wintering there.

Mr. HALL was preparing to send home by the *Pioneer* many relics, his journals, letters, &c. The ship moved some 50 miles for a better whaling-ground, fully intending to return to Repulse Bay, but owing to the ice was unable to do so. This will account for the fact that she did not bring anything from Mr. HALL direct.

Hoping these items may prove of interest to you, I remain, very truly, yours, &c.,

RICHARD H. CHAPPELL.

CHICAGO.

Destructive Fire—Loss $450,000—Insured for $236,000—Details of the Losses and Insurance.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 18.

A fire occurred this morning, which destroyed eight stores on Lake and South Water streets, involving a loss of $450,000, upon which the insurance is $236,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but the following are the details:

No. 253 South Water-street, where the fire first appeared, was owned by WILLIAM B. OGDEN, and occupied by DANIEL BANKER, Jr. & Co. as a tobacco factory. OGDEN's loss, $12,000; insured for $5,000; BANKER's loss, $20,000; insured for $10,000. Nos. 249 and 251 South Water-street, owned by S. S. HAYES, valued at $24,000; insured, $15,000. No. 249, occupied by MURPHY, BOYLE & CLARK, commission merchants; loss $50,000; insured $42,000. No. 151, occupied by WINCHROD & DANIELS, in the wool trade; loss $20,000; insured $12,000. No. 255 South Water-street, owned by the estate of JOHN LINK, valued at $12,000; insured for $8,000; occupied by SWEEZY, SMITH & Co., flour commission merchants; loss, $30 000; insured for $5,000. There were $15,000 worth of seed shakers on storage, owned in Rochester. Nos. 234 and 236 Lake-street were owned by S. S. HAYES; valued at $30,000; insured for $15,000. No. 234 was occupied by CHARLES J. L. MEYER, manufacturer of sash, doors, &c.; loss $25,000; insured for $16,000. No. 237 was occupied by REINBOLD & MAGNUS, hardware; loss, $50,000; insured for $14,000. No. 238 Lake-street was owned in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and valued at $15,000; insured for $10,000; occupied by ELISHA A. MEARS, stoves and tinware; loss $125,000; insurance, $40,000. No. 240, owned by the estate of JOHN LINK; valued at $12,000; insurance, $8,000; occupied by H. WHEELER, VERCE & Co., commission merchants; loss, $8,000; insurance, $3,500.

It is impossible to get a full recapitulation of all the losses of the insurance companies; but the following are the losses of Eastern companies as far known: Ætna, $15,000; Manhattan, $12,000; London, $10,000; Liverpool, $10,000; Lorillard, $7,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Fulton, $5,000; Howard, of New-York, $5,000; Harmony, 3,000; Washington, of New-York, $2,000.

ARKANSAS.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Legislature—A Disposition to Consider it Calmly and Deliberately.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 17th, says:

A resolution introduced in the Legislature to-day to reject the Constitutional Amendment was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and there is a disposition to treat the matter with great deliberation.

A Letter from Napoleon Bonaparte.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

It is supposed that during the recent transfer of the archives of the Department of State to the new building on Fourteenth-street, some of the papers may have accidentally got astray. Among them none could have been more interesting than the following characteristic letter of the great NAPOLEON, of which the subjoined is a translation. It is presumed that the American Minister referred to was the famous JOHN ARMSTRONG, afterward Secretary of State:

Correspondence of Napoleon First, 1810.

[16,147.] PARIS, Jan. 19, 1810.

To M. de Champagny, Duke de Cadorc, Minister for Foreign Relations at Paris:

MONSIEUR DUKE DE CADORC: You must see the Minister from America. It is beyond all ridiculous that he writes of things that one does not comprehend. I prefer that he should write in English, but at length, and in a manner that we can understand.

How is it that in affairs so important he contents himself with writing letters of four lines? Speak to the Secretary, who is here; speak also to the Secretary who is about arriving from America. Send by a courier extraordinary a dispatch in cipher to America to make them understand that that Government is not represented here; that its Minister don't understand French; is a morose man, with whom one cannot deal; that all obstacles would be removed if we had an envoy to talk with. Write in detail on the matter. Let me know what effect the letter from Altenburg has had in the United States; what has been done, and what is proposed. Write to America in such manner that the President may know what a fool has been sent here.

NAPOLEON.

THE NATIONAL QUESTION.

The Constitutional Amendment—The Basis of Representation.

III.

The three-fifths basis as to slaves did not have its origin in the Federal Constitution. It was adopted as a basis for taxation when each State counted as an equal, and, therefore, it was wholly immaterial as a rule of representation. The South opposed the count of their slaves because they were *persons*, the North insisted upon the enumeration because they were *property*. And so, in 1783, for the purposes of taxation, it was agreed that the values of three-fifths only of them should be estimated. The principle having thus had its origin, it was transferred to the Federal Constitution five years afterward as a basis of "representatives and direct taxes," but really more with reference to taxation than of the number of members in Congress. There was no opposition made to the rule, except by Mr. GERRY, of Massachusetts; there was no higher demand from the South. It was more considered as a question of wealth than population. It has long been treated as a concession by the South that two-fifths of the slaves should be excluded from the basis of representation; but the original concession was to allow these two-fifths to be excluded from count for the purposes of taxation.

And now suppose that the proposed amendment should not be adopted, and that the rule of revenue contemplated by the framers of the Constitution should be followed, what would be the effect upon the entire country? Let us suppose that the mode of collecting revenue should be changed from tariffs, excises and income taxes, to a system of "direct taxes," according to "numbers." That is to say, each member of Congress, in fact, costs $125,000 per annum, each Congressional District must be taxed to pay that amount. Thus South Carolina must pay $2,-500,000 for its six members of Congress, and that sum must be collected of the property of the whites—since four-sevenths of the population being recently manumitted, have no property, and more than half of the remainder have but very little. A single district in New-York City could bear more "direct taxes" than the whole of South Carolina combined.

Let no one misunderstand us. The "Constitution as it is" declares that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers;" and that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken;" all of which simply means that if the "Free Trade and Equal Rights" men were left to have their way, all revenue for the support of Government would have to be collected from property, not according to its value, but upon the property of the "numbers" who should be so unfortunate as to hold it; thus making Florida pay for its one member in Congress half a million of dollars, to be levied upon the unproductive lands of Florida, while the City of New-York would only pay two and a half millions of dollars, to be collected from the vast value of the productive property in the same City. The best cure for any people afflicted with political madness would be to let them have their own way.

It will be remembered that in his conversation with Senator DIX, President JOHNSON's notion of a constitutional amendment was, "To make in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of taxation." Without pausing to comment upon this proposition, by a man who still insists upon leaving to the States the qualifications of the voters, let us consider what is really proposed as the new rule by the fourteenth amendment: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers." "Direct taxes" is here dropped in the article proposed to be substituted for the present rule. That is, if the ordinary rules of interpretation are to prevail, it is no longer obligatory to make direct taxes depend upon numbers, but the subject is left without any certain guide. Certainly the South and other rural districts will not be losers by this change. It is really a matter of surprise that the real character of the proposed amendment has attracted so little attention. I suppose the true reason is, that, practically, the power to collect direct taxes has only been twice exercised, and then with no satisfactory results. Had it been pursued to its legitimate consequences, the people would have had a better appreciation of the means by which so offensive a mode has been avoided. The only thing in this section which has elicited discussion, North and South, is the additional clause: "But where the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." The views in the North, which have drowned all others, are, that the rebel States shall not gain twelve members of Congress by the rebellion; that 300,000 whites in South Carolina shall not be equal, as to representation, to 700,000 whites, in New-York; and that unless the negroes, all of whom are now free, shall be allowed to vote, they shall not be counted. The alarm of President JOHNSON about "Chinese and Gypsies" has received less attention than the old cry of "Americans shall rule America." The "*and citizens of the United States*," although carefully considered by the Committee, has not assumed much importance. It was intended to exclude the advantage which the Northwest would gain by the alien suffrage principle. But the principle goes back to the view discussed in my previous article, and that is, to determine whether the Dred Scott decision, which assumed that the negroes are not "people" or "citizens," or the recent judicial decision, which assumes that the negro is a citizen, and "has *some* rights which the white man is bound to respect," is correct. But as the first section of the Amendment clearly defines citizenship, and the one cannot be accepted and the other rejected, (although I hope that citizenship is rightfully, although less aptly, defined in the Civil Rights Bill,) a more grave question is, Why should national citizenship be defined, and additional guarantees for the protection of every citizen be thrown around him, and yet leave it in the power of the States to deny to him the most certain measures of respect and safety—a voice in the choice of the magistrates who make, interpret and create the local laws of the country? The solecism is, the nation has determined *who* shall be a citizen, and *what* shall be his civil rights; but that nation leaves it to States to say whether that citizen, on account of color, ignorance, poverty, short residence, accident of birth, religion, non-payment of taxes, black eyes, blue eyes, or any other disqualification, may be denied all voice in elections. That is to say, the Amendment yields to the President's views, that suffrage is not a natural, but only a political right—that it is no cardinal, but only a subordinate principle. The Southern politicians, with an ignorance that knows no bottom, urge that the Amendment takes away all State control upon the subject, and leaves the whole matter of suffrage with Congress. The Northern politicians urge that the exclusion will be an inducement to the Southern States to allow the freedmen the elective franchise. Neither side pauses to inquire whether the enfranchisement would be wise and proper in itself, and whether, if so, it should not be made universal as to all free citizens. And even the few who contend for the affirmative of this principle do not urge it upon any high and lofty ground, but only as a measure of expediency.

Now, as there seems to have been given so little attention to so grave a subject, and as I have been forced to give it no little study, I propose, in the next number, to consider this question of suffrage more at length, with a view of inviting the best minds of the country to the great national issue—*the rights of the American citizen.* I trust that none may be weary of the subject. We have a very important work before us. And if good men and wise men will not settle it upon the enduring principles of civil liberty, fools and knaves will settle it upon the principles of injustice, sowing broadcast the seeds of anarchy.

MADISON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Effect of the Radical Gains in the Northern Elections—Gloomy State of the Public Mind—No Quarter for the Constitutional Amendment—The Mountain Region Again—Letter from Orr and Perry—Mr. Stephens and the Action of Georgia—Specimens of the Talk of the Rural Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 12.

The results of the Northern elections last week are generally received by the people here with an air of sullen indifference. Few had ventured to hope that the popular verdict would have been in favor of the President; and although the triumph of the Congressional Party has been far more complete than was anticipated here, yet there seems to be very little disappointment. Some there were who entertained strong hopes of a reaction in the Empire State that would have given success to the Hoffman party; but these sanguine ones are now as blue as the rest, and, politically speaking, the gloom and despondency of the public mind at the South is well nigh universal.

Ere this the readers of the TIMES will have seen for themselves that the accounts which I gave in previous letters of the bitter antipathy to the Constitutional Amendment among all classes in South Carolina were in no degree exaggerated. The defiant tone of Ex-Provisional Governor PERRY's recent manifesto on the subject is but an echo of the popular voice of his section of the State. His letter is all the more significant, inasmuch as the mountain region in which he lives was precisely the district of South Carolina in which, if anywhere in the State, the Amendment should have found supporters, for the rugged "up-country," as it is called, bears much the same relation, politically, to the rest of the State, that East Tennessee holds toward the middle and western portions of that commonwealth. Gov. ORR, I understand, has written a letter much in the same vein as that of Gov. PERRY's, though it has not yet found its way into print. In any event, you may expect a definite statement of ORR's views on the great issue of the day in his forthcoming annual message to the Legislature, which will meet before the close of the present month.

Your Milledgeville telegrams have already given you an inkling of the drift of sentiment in Georgia. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is probably the only public man in the South who might have spoken out in favor of the Amendment without in any degree risking his personal strength and popularity. Indeed, such is the confidence of the masses in his wisdom and rectitude of purpose that I am not sure that he might not, single-handed, have built up a considerable party in the Cotton States in favor of the measure. It is very certain that no other Southern leader could do this. But STEPHENS said nay. He told his State that she "ought to reject the Amendment promptly;" and she has taken his advice. South Carolina will surely and speedily follow suit; and the only question raised will be, whether the General Assembly shall reject the Amendment directly or oppose it by the indirect but equally effectual (and, as many people here think, more dignified) policy of declining to vote upon the measure at all until the State shall have been fully and formally recognized in all her functions. The fact is that the friends of the Amendment at the North may as well make up their minds at once that it has to be adopted, if adopted at all, *without the aid and against the will of the Southern people.* As far as my observation extends, the opposition to its ratification seems to be growing stronger daily. The hostility of the Press is very bitter, indeed. The editorials on the subject, of the leading journals of the cities, are mild and temperate compared with those of the more obscure papers of the interior, whose aggregate circulation, however, is very large. I subjoin a half dozen elegant extracts from some of those defiant little sheets, which happen to fall under my eye. They are fair specimens of the tone of the entire country Press of South Carolina in regard to the Amendment:

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

Thus far—and the declaration is made with pleasurable pride—the people of South Carolina have set their backs against the infamous measure which a Radical majority at the North are endeavoring to force them to adopt. The Press of the State are, we believe, unanimously against it.

From the Columbia Phœnix.

Submission, no matter how degrading, will bring the South neither honor nor profit. This the people know, and all the smooth-tongued persuasions of facile Northern politicians, to make this last small concession to Radical usurpations, are fully understood by them, and treated with the contempt they merit. The proof of this will be seen in the action of the Southern Legislatures now in session or to meet—*there is not a Southern State in the Union that will cast ten votes for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.* It is in the power of the Northern States to bring us back to our rightful participation in the affairs of Government; but a high-toned people, like those of the South, will never voluntarily sneak back as base panderers, or servile States.

From the Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer, (Gov. Orr's Home Organ.)

We are willing to go back into the Union upon the plan of President JOHNSON; otherwise, we wish to remain out of it; and hope that God may rive with his blackest thunderbolt the renegade Southern who may advocate our readmission upon the basis of the so-called Constitutional Amendment.

From the Abbeville (S. C.) Press.

We have nothing to expect from the magnanimity of the dominant faction. We may calculate upon exclusion from representation for the next two years at least, except upon terms which would nullify its benefits and deprive us of the last vestige of self-respect. Such would be the effect of adopting the Constitutional Amendment—a measure which President JOHNSON himself does not urge upon our acceptance. Let us at least retain our honor.

From the Marion (S. C.) Star.

The South may expect this diabolical measure to be ratified by the Northern States, or any other measure that would degrade and disfranchise our citizens. But we trust that every Southern State is too proud and chivalric to lend a helping hand to the support of any measure that would disfranchise our best and noblest citizens. We hope the soldiers who suffered for a cause that they believe just and honest, will never give their votes for the ratification of a law that will deprive those who led them in battle under a flag that has never yet been stamped with aught but military dignity, and all the characteristics of a brave soldiery. If we are to be slaves, let us be so with some dignity and independence, and not aid in forging the fetters that are shaped by the Radicals in the form of the Constitutional Amendment, that will for ever damn us in the eyes of the civilized world.

From the Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer.

Of our public men, there is not one who does not spit upon the idea of South Carolina's assenting to it. Even our Governor, who is noted as a policy man in many things, spurns this ultimate humiliation. He was content to walk arm in arm with Gen. COUCH into the Philadelphia Convention, but this Constitutional Amendment nauseates him—nauseates *even him.* With what retching, then, must South Carolina contemplate the measure.

Your readers, after glancing over the above extracts, can readily appreciate the depth and strength of the popular feeling here against the Congressional plan. There is not the slightest likelihood of that feeling undergoing any material change; and the effect of the Republican triumphs in the Northern elections seems to be rather to exasperate than to soften it.

But if, in political affairs, despondency is the order of the day in this part of the South, in all that relates to the revival of trade and agriculture on a permanent and flourishing basis, it is far otherwise. The spirit of enterprise was never so active among the whole population as now. The rebuilding of the burned districts of the city has taken a fresh start within the last fortnight, owing to the aid afforded by the City Government to the impoverished lot holders. This aid is afforded in the form of an issue of seven per cent. city bonds, secured by a direct mortgage of the property rebuilt. The bonds are loaned to those desiring to build in an amount proportioned to the value of their respective lots; and, as they are worth about ninety cents on the dollar in the market, they are quite available for the purpose of effecting building contracts, &c.

A dozen movements are on foot in various sections of the State for the erection of cotton factories, by which it is hoped that each neighborhood will ere long be able to send the royal staple to market in an at least partially manufactured condition. Notwithstanding the prevailing poverty of the agricultural classes, the more substantial planters, by clubbing their surplus means, have been able to begin the construction of factories, and in the course of the next year or two it is expected that the amount of capital invested in the cotton manufacturing interest hereabouts will have become quite considerable. The preparations that are in progress for the planting operations of the ensuing year are of a very extensive character. There has been a visible improvement of late in the disposition of the field negroes. They are evidently beginning to comprehend that freedom does not mean a complete immunity from labor; and the large majority of these poor ignorant creatures are rapidly following the example long ago set them by the more intelligent and provident of their number, in seeking to make advantageous yearly contracts with the best employers they can find. The planters have not been slow to notice the increased alacrity of their late slaves, and taking heart therefrom, they are extending their plans far beyond what they deemed practicable three months ago. If the season be moderately propitious, it is more than likely that the crops next year throughout this entire section of the country will be at least as good as they have ever been in the most prosperous times.

The present crop proves to be much better than the terrible drouth of August and September led the planters to expect. Cotton, it is true, is a decided failure; but the corn and other grain crops have turned out surprisingly well, considering the circumstances of the case. The rice crop is really splendid, and, at the prevailing enormously high price, will go far toward enriching all who have planted it. The only difficulty is that too large a proportion of the best rice lands on the coast have been suffered to lie idle. Ex-Gov. AIKEN has harvested a very large and valuable crop of rice on Jehossee Island.

Q.

Freedmen off for Liberia—A Daughter of Gen. Gregg in the Party—The Constitutional Amendment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

The grand item of interest in Columbia just now is the departure of the first installment of freedmen for Liberia. The matter has been *sur le tapis* for several weeks, and that famous old gossip *on dit* was well-nigh tired of it. We have been advertised that as a certainty the vessel transporting this company would leave Charleston on the 1st inst.; but delay after delay intervened until the present time. Now, at last, we know a start has been made. A special train left Columbia on Monday evening, the 12th, near night, bearing two hundred and seventy freedmen to Charleston, where the *Golconda* awaits them to carry them to Liberia. The cargo is mixed, that is, made up of families—men, women and children. Of this number the greater part—a hundred and seventy our informant states—came from the upper districts of the State, principally Newberry; a good many of the others are from this district, but very few from the city itself. A large number in Columbia, when the matter was first presented some three months ago, subscribed to go, but upon maturer reflection, or upon better information, declined to go when the time came to set out. Some of those who have gone, have done so upon the expectation that if not pleased with Liberian life they will return.

A good deal of the interest felt by this community in this emigration party arises from the fact that with it goes a lady of one of the best families in the State, who accompanies or conducts the movement, and who goes as a missionary to Liberia to devote her life, fortune and talents to the work of missionary instruction. This lady is Miss GREGG, a sister of Gen. MAXCY GREGG, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh in 1862. Miss GREGG has for a great while—perhaps ten or twelve years, certainly several years before the war—cherished this idea of going as a missionary to Africa; but it is understood the wishes of her friends and family prevented her from carrying out her favorite *projet.* Now an opportunity offers and she embarks in the enterprise with her whole soul and with the energy characteristic of her family. Several of the Gregg family servants have consented at her instance to accompany her. One man especially, of whom we know personally, goes with her to assist in the work of teaching. This man and his wife were taught reading and writing in their childhood, and have improved their advantages to such an extent as to be of really important assistance to their former mistress. It was not uncommon for the house servants of gentlemen to be educated in this way. Thousands of negroes in South Carolina can read, write and perform some arithmetical calculations, and such has always been the case.

Another expedition of the same kind is advertised for next Spring; and hundreds of negroes in Columbia, thousands over the State, are waiting to hear from their friends who are now going, who promise to write back as soon as they see the country, and inform themselves upon the points necessary for these waiting friends. If these letters from Liberia this Winter be favorable, a strong tide of emigration will set toward that tropical shore from South Carolina next Spring. The whites favor this emigration, and encourage the freedmen to go, except in cases where they are personally attached to the freedmen, and then they advise them to look well before they embark. That is to say, it is felt to be better for the community, both whites and blacks who remain, that at least half the negroes should seek more favorable lands and governments for their operations. The destitution of many of the poor freedmen makes it a boon to both themselves and the communities they infest for them to be removed. The large number of unproductive consumers makes provisions costly; and the industrious negro is as anxious to get the drones away from the community as the white man can be; in fact, the industrious negro is more interested than the white man in removing the unproductive negro from their midst, because those idlers crowd him more than they do the white man, and they make it almost impossible for him with his best industry to get bread for his family.

A little discussion, a few speeches, and a little journalizing, have developed and shaped the sentiment of this State upon the grand national question of the Constitutional Amendment. It will be unanimously rejected. When the question comes before the Legislature shortly to convene we have not the slightest idea that there will be a single vote cast in favor of it. Not only Governor ORR, but also the other leaders of the National Party (if one may use the term *national* of anything in the South now) have taken occasion to express themselves explicitly, either directly or through their friends, upon this matter; and they—even they, are to a man opposed to the Amendment. The friends of this amendment in the North, accordingly, may rely in advance upon South Carolina's unanimous rejection of the measure.

The Commissioners of the Penitentiary appointed by the Governor to superintend the erection of this institution, whose selection of a site we mentioned a fortnight ago, have just determined upon a plan. Major LEE, who is to be the engineer-in-chief, has just returned from the North, where he has been on a tour of inspection of the State Prisons of several of the Northern States. The contracts are to be let out at once, and the work will commence upon the cells. The object of this is to be able as soon as possible to get the convicts into such quarters as will keep them safely and allow the superintendent to employ them upon the erection of the Penitentiary itself. It is the policy of the State to get as much of the work done by her convicts as possible, economy being the controlling principle.

Our forest trees are now in their most vivid Autumnal colors. We have had several slight frosts and a little ice, but no freeze as yet that sweeps vegetation. In the morning fires are desirable in sitting-rooms; but not needed all day. We suppose New-York made the change from Summer to winter a month ago, and has for several weeks been rejoicing (said by way of courtesy) in real Winter.

BOIRE.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Emigration the Only Means of Restoring Southern Prosperity—Project to Aid It—Action of Congress Asked.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The elections being over and all matters of a political character fairly pigeon-holed, the more enterprising men of New-England and elsewhere have already begun to turn their attention toward the development of new and more extensive commercial relations with the States lately in rebellion. No New-England man with any extensive experience in the world of commerce is blind to the fact that, by proper exertions on the part of Northern capitalists, acting in conjunction with the General Government, some plan can and must be devised whereby the work of reconstruction shall be most satisfactorily completed through the agencies of industry and commerce, instead of by obnoxious amendments or other political schemes—and to this end a number of the wisest and most practical of our business men have recently been engaged in maturing some plan by which the South and the North and the General Government can be mutually and materially benefitted through these instrumentalities; and the plan which now seems to meet with most favor, and which will probably be laid before Congress by one of the leading representatives of Massachusetts, almost immediately on its opening, is known by your correspondent to be in the main substantially as follows, together with the following synopsis of argument:

The great volume of emigration, it is generally believed, will continue to be Westward, to take possession of the lands that the new railways will throw open for settlement. But the work that we have lately accomplished with the sword has opened a new and extensive field for adventure and emigration. It may be true, and no doubt is, that in all North America no such field was ever open for emigration as the Southern States now offer. At all events nothing is more noticeable than the strenuous efforts now being made by the more prudent, intelligent and well-disposed citizens of the South to encourage emigration to their respective States. The advantages that each State offers to the farmer, the mechanic, merchant and manufacturer, are now being advertised; and not a few of the more enterprising capitalists of the North are engaged in seconding these efforts. Some of their statements appear at first sight to be extravagant, yet there are none that the figures of the last census do not fully corroborate. They (the Southerners) desire not only to subdivide their immense plantations into small farms, by parceling them out to experienced and energetic parties from the North, but their immense areas of uncultivated lands must also be so disposed of. In the ten States that undertook to secede there are 4,497 farms of over one thousand acres each, while in all the rest of the Union there are only 851 of like magnitude! Again, over one-half of the cultivated lands, and a fraction over two-thirds of the uncultivated lands of the Union, are situated in those States. Yet these vast areas are unproductive, for the want of men to cultivate them. Indeed, it is not extravagant to say that the South to-day has not one good, trustworthy farm-hand for every three thousand acres of her fruitful lands. It is not surprising, then, to hear her more prudent freeholders and capitalists calling loudly for Northern men to come down and help them. Neither is it surprising to see these men offering their lands at the lowest figures, to encourage emigration Southward.

The manufacturing resources of the Southern States are also immense. From that dry old volume of figures, the Census, together with our geography, we learn that the manufacturing advantages and resources of South Carolina fully equal those of any other Atlantic State. And were it possible to direct an emigration from New-England and New-York, or other Northern States into that State, in less than one decade South Carolina would have but few rivals in industrial and manufacturing wealth. Were it necessary or convenient, an array of figures, such as no statictical volume on emigration has ever given, could here be given to prove that in less than twenty years emigration from the North alone could give to the Southern States more engines, looms, cylinders and tools of iron than proud New-England now boasts of. In other words, by the power of home emigration alone, if rightly directed and properly encouraged by the General Government, we could in ten years (with the hearty coöperation of the South) convert those States into another Northwest, with a Chicago in South Carolina, a Cincinnati in Georgia, a St. Louis in Alabama, and a hundred cities of lesser magnitude all over the South. Could this be done, could strong delegations of New-England and New-York families, with books from our libraries, scholars from our universities, Christians from our churches, merchants from our counting-rooms, machinery from our workshops, and all classes of educated and industrious men and women from our ever moving population, be sent to the South, such a sending would go far toward reducing and simplifying the labors of Congressmen and the President in their apparently herculean work of reconstruction. Indeed, many of our most distinguished scholars and prudent statesmen are inclined to believe that thorough and permanent reconstruction never will come until it comes through the gates of commerce, agriculture and education, thrown wide open by this strong arm of the nation.

But right here this project is met with the strong argument that no such emigration can be persuaded to go South. That is true, very true. But Congress, without offending any correct thinking-citizen, either North or South, or without overstepping its constitutional powers, could easily and readily make it a very prudent move, and withal a very profitable one on the part of the Government. Without, in this letter, considering this matter in detail, suppose, for instance, Congress should pass an act, liberal in its provisions, that would not only encourage but actually secure a large majority of the soldiers lately engaged in suppressing rebellion to emigrate at once and in large numbers to the South. Suppose, further, that the Government (as it evidently has a right to do) should offer to give these soldiers and their families free transportation South, and put them in the way of obtaining homesteads on easy and satisfactory terms, is it too much to believe that under the operations of such a law a large majority of these soldiers would be ready for the adventure? What is now very objectionable to others would be no objection to them, for if there is any class of people in the North that would make good citizens in the South and that would mix with the native population without social or political friction, it is the soldiers engaged in the late contest. The soldiers of both armies have now and always have had a certain regard for each other that the profession of arms has begotten. They could talk together, live together and work together without restraint or intimidation. Being, as they truly are, the representatives of all the industrial pursuits and learned professions of the North, they would form a base for the operations of capital and other columns of emigration that would speedily follow in their wake.

Could such a step be taken, it would go very far toward correcting whatever is wrong in Southern theories of government, in its notions of industry, and in its methods of education. But we have to take men and things as we find them; yet, in the present complicated state of national affairs, it is obvious that some such *practical* step must be taken to bring order out of chaos.

The distinguished gentlemen having the scheme in hand to save the South from abandonment, and to people it with a new element of civilization, are well aware of the objections that will be raised to the measure when it shall be fairly put before the country in the form of a Congressional bill. The hostility of the South to Northern men is sounded through the newspapers, but reliable information has convinced them that this need be no obstacle to the movement. That hostility, it is urged, is of too trivial a nature to be allowed to stand in the way of so gigantic and ameliorating a scheme. Where labor is needed in the South there is no hostility to any man, come from what quarter he may, and the fact that the leading Southern journals, so anxious for the future of the South, express themselves in favor of emigration is of itself a sufficient answer to that objection. Reconstruction unsettled and finances disturbed are objections but not fatal ones. Congress will never reconstruct the South in the sense that is generally understood by that expression. It may patch up its shattered framework, but this is not reconstruction—but merely men working for party advantages. The South, it is urged, must begin *de novo.* New men, and new material are its only salvation, the true reconstruction. This is the President's idea of reconstruction, and there is no doubt but that he would give his hearty influence in favor of such a scheme as it is proposed to advance next Winter. The movement, too, would be a popular one, especially with the soldiers who feel that they still have a claim upon the Government, and if those of them who choose to go South under the fostering and protecting influence of the Government could do so, and there, with the coöperation of the land-owners, unite their energies and talents in redeeming and upbuilding that favored portion of our country, it is patent that this step would do more to solve the great problem of our national troubles than all the political legislation of Congress.

VIGIL.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Serenade to Senator Frelinghuysen—His Response.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, recently appointed United States Senator by Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, was serenaded by many of his friends in Newark on Friday evening. In response to numerous calls, he appeared in front of his residence, and, after thanking the assembly for the compliment bestowed upon him, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Senator WRIGHT as a man who had been faithful to what he believed to be the right. Of him he said that he had manifested his interest in the country by consenting that his only son should join its defenders in the recent war, and that he had promoted the internal improvements of the State, and in common with such men as GOBLE, RANKIN, the Canfields and Halseys and others, had done much to advance the manufacturing interests of Newark. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then passed to a consideration of the issues of the day, saying that he believed that the country was at this hour much safer in the hands of the party that carried it through the war than in any other hands. President JOHNSON, he said, seems to have seized the impression that at this end of the line there is a sentiment of disunion which needs to be corrected, but never was there a more strange or disastrous error. The President, however, asked the instinct of patriotism which tingles in the veins and fires the brain, have given an answer which no one is so deaf as not to be able to hear. Will the President not now regard that verdict? He has it in his power, on the first Monday of December, to send a thrill of joy through the hearts of four-fifths of the people of the country, by simply declaring in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and insisting on its adoption by the South. The present position of the President prevents the people of the South from adopting the Amendment. Their fealty to one whom they regard as having come to their rescue in the hour of their discomfiture, and the thought that to forfeit his good will might prevent the liberal exercise of the pardoning power in their behalf, are obstacles to the adoption of the amendments by the South. But if the South still persist in refusing to comply with the will of the North, they must remember that the Amendment is not proposed merely as an amendment, but as an amnesty; if they reject the terms they declare that they prefer the penalties of the law to the proffered amnesty. They, in view of the recent expression of the imperial will of the people, must judge whether it is the part of wisdom to listen to the advice of leaders whose counsels have once brought death and poverty to almost every household. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then showed how the revolting States had forfeited their right to representation, and that questions might yet arise as to whether there was or was not any limitation to their right to fix the qualifications of voters—on which subject he had now no opinion to express. But, waving these questions, suppose the South proposes a settlement on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage in their States, based on the ability to read. Let that question be decided when it arises. With such a settlement would come an importation of thousands of primmers to the South, the schoolmaster would be abroad—the question would be, "Are you a voter?" and if the answer was "No" the next question is, "Why can't you read?" and the hoe and the hammer would be dropped and the rudiments of learning sought. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then went on to snow that while we could get along without the South being represented, it was desirable they should be, because of our love for the principle of representation, and because of the material and commercial interests of the country. Without representation we were in abnormal condition, and whatever affected one part of the nation affected all of it. And what, he asked, will become of the Republican party when this question is all settled? Mr. BEECHER beautifully remarked that the Republican Party would live through the whole day of liberty, and Senator CATTELL eloquently said that the province of the Republican Party was to promote the great brotherhood of man. No man can have observed the current of events of our day and not be convinced that it is the purpose of heaven that the race should come up to a more exalted level. In this great work, that party which has given freedom to four millions of God's creatures and rescued the only home of civil liberty, will still go forward still forwar..

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address. Brief speeches were made by Maj. PEDDIE, DAVID C. DODD, Jr., and others.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's term of office as Senator will expire at the meeting of the Legislature in January, when a successor to Mr. WRIGHT will be regularly elected by that body, the Governor having only the power to fill the vacancy temporarily.

The Next New-Jersey Legislature.

The organization of the next State Legislature is beginning to be discussed in several of the New-Jersey papers. In relation to it the Newark *Advertiser* says; For President of the Senate, Mr. BUCKLEY, of Passaic, who should have been chosen last year, will probably be selected without opposition. Col. E. R. BORDEN will be reëlected Secretary and E. L. DOBBINS of this city, Assistant, with most of the subordinate officers. The late Engrossing Clerk, Capt. VANDERVEER having died, there is a vacancy in that office. For Speaker of the House, Messrs. JAMES H. NIXON, of Cumberland, and L. D. JERRARD, of Middlesex, each of whom enter upon their third term, A. P. CONDIT, of this county, and G. W. N. CUSTIS, of Camden, are named, with the probabilities in favor of Mr. NIXON, as the last Speaker (Mr. HILL, of Morris,) was from this section. Mr. CONDIT would, however, make a most excellent Speaker, combining all the qualifications necessary for the position. Two of the clerkships will also be occupied by new persons—Col. COOPER, the present Chief Clerk, having held the position two years, and Col. BEAUMONT, Engrossing Clerk, having gone over to the Democracy. Mr. BUCHANAN, Reading Clerk, will be entitled to a reëlection.

In addition to the United States Senatorship, various questions of interest will come before the next Legislature, including the creation of new counties in various parts of the Sate, and several important railroad projects, not to mention wet basins.

ALABAMA.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Legislature.

The following joint resolution was offered in the Alabama State Senate on the 13th inst., and, after being read, was ordered to a second reading on the following day:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1. That under our system of government the people alone have a right to ordain and establish Constitutional Government, and such government cannot be altered, except by an explicit and authentic act of the people.

2. That all the authority which this Legislature possesses is derived from the people of Alabama, and that it has not the constitutional authority by any act on its part to commit the people of Alabama to any alteration in the organic law of the State without the previous consent of the people, explicitly and authentically expressed in the mode prescribed in the article of the Constitution of Alabama authorizing amendments to the Constitution of the State.

3. Therefore, that this General Assembly, elected in November, 1865, is not authorized to consent to the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, in June, 1866, and which involves a radical change in the organic law of the State.

4. That this General Assembly shall not by their action assume the right to assent or dissent to said proposition of amendment, but to leave it for the people of the State of Alabama to indicate their will at the polls in the election of the next General Assembly.

5. That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the assent of the people explicitly and authentically given is as necessary to the altering as it was to the making of the Federal Government, and this principle being universally recognized by the fathers of the Constitution, it necessarily follows that the fifth article of this instrument was not intended to confer upon Congress the power to delegate to the State Legislatures authority to alter any of the fundamental principles of the Federal and State Governments without the consent of the people of such States especially and authoritatively given, but merely to authorize Congress to propose the organ or channel through which the assent or dissent of the people should be made known.

Political Calumny—An Interesting Reminiscence.

A New-York correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, evidently a Washington reporter many years ago, gives the following interesting illustration of the rancor with which political controversies are sometimes conducted:

"HENRY CLAY once wrote a private letter to Judge BROOKE, of Virginia, which created a world of excitement, and gave rise to multitudinous speculation. Nobody save Judge BROOKE and Mr. CLAY had the ghost of an idea in reference to the contents of the missive, but all the Democratic papers in the Union swore that it embraced matters which, if they could be got at, would prove to the letter the existence of what JOHN RANDOLPH denominated the 'coalition between the Puritan and the blackleg.' Mr. CLAY's friends were defiantly called on to produce that letter; Mr. CLAY himself was importuned to permit its exhumation year after year by his immediate friends; and AMOS KENDALL avowed that he dared not bring it to the light, because, if given to the public, it would convict HENRY CLAY of something next to treason.

For a quarter of a century (from 1819 to 1844,) that terrible letter was a bone of contention, and every blackguard who felt disposed to insult the "Noble Harry of Ashland," outrageously cast its ghost in his teeth, and screamed, "That letter convicting you of treason, or something very like it, you dare not show; we defy you, and demand its publication."

In 1844 Judge BROOKE, not Mr. CLAY, but probably with his concurrence, brought forth the terrible letter, and at once demolished all the towering airy castles of the political demagogues. And what do you suppose it contained?

In the year 1819 Lord BYRON published his first canto of *Don Juan*, one of the most powerful and popular of all his publications, though its morality, like POPE's *Rape of the Lock*, and DRYDEN's matchless *Hinde and the Panther*, was subjected to severe criticism, if not to anathema. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, then in his prime, and redolent of scholastic glory, sent Mr. CLAY a presentation copy, at the request of its author.

Though Mr. CLAY was neither a poet nor a devotee of polite literature, he read the copy sent him with high satisfaction, and subsequently sent it, with a commendatory note, to his friend Judge BROOKE, of Richmond. His letter was marked "confidential," and of course the worthy Judge so observed it. Six years afterwards the existence of this confidential letter leaked out, and Mr. THOMAS RITCHIE of the Richmond *Enquirer*, having got wind of it, gravely stated that, if it could be produced it would prove the existence of a corrupt bargain between Mr. CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, which resulted in the election of the latter to the Presidency. It simply commended the genius of Lord BYRON; but as *Don Juan* was the recipient of denunciation at the hands of the pulpit and press, Mr. CLAY did not choose to have it known that he had spoken favorably of the genius and talents of its author. And for no other reason, added to an unwillingness to gratify a prurient and impertinent curiosity, Mr. CLAY for five and twenty years insisted on his injunction of privacy, and quietly submitted to the most unjust and unfounded obloquy.

Negro Suffrage and the Democratic Party.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 16.

Several Democratic papers which do not agree with the *Times* in respect to its view of the shortest road to the reascendency of the Democratic Party and the pacification of the country, treat the matter of negro suffrage as a question yet to be determined, and assume that the Democratic Party may determine it adversely to suffrage by maintaining its former position toward it. It is right here that our cotemporaries make a most serious mistake. *The question of negro suffrage is already determined*—not, to be sure, by a direct vote of the country on the question, but *by events which are as certain and conclusive as such a vote would be;* and he who does not comprehend this fact—he who does not see in the signs of the times the inevitability of that result, is lamentably and inexcusably blind.

We have not a doubt that if the question were submitted directly to the voters of Illinois to-morrow, impartial suffrage would prevail by a very large majority, and that thousands of Democrats would contribute to that conclusion. And as in Illinois, so in every other Northwestern State. We do not ask our Democratic cotemporaries to make themselves happy over this fact—the fact of the inevitability of negro suffrage—but we do ask them, however distasteful the fact itself, not to ignore it; not, Bourbon-like, to disregard it; *but to accept it, and treat it as it is the duty of enlightened publicists to treat every question with which they have to deal.*

What ought this treatment to be? What should be done with coming negro suffrage? As a practical common-sense proposition, should not the Democratic Party, ceasing unavailing opposition to it, *take the application and control of the new suffrage from the Radicals, who will make the worst possible use of it, and itself apply and control it and make it subserve the best possible use?* The Democratic Party, through the confidence which the South reposes in it, has now the power to make this application and exercise this control. In other words, the Southern States may now themselves grant impartial suffrage, and by so doing preserve an identity of interests and sympathy between the two races dwelling together; and this they will do on the motion of the Democratic Party. By and by this opportunity will be gone. By and by the sweeping Radical Congressional majority, overriding all barriers and reducing the South to the condition of conquered provinces, will impose upon her a partial, unjust, offensive, degrading suffrage, and, creating an antagonism between the races, control the negro vote against the whites and for Radical uses. Impartial suffrage speedily adopted by the South, the Radical congressional majority cannot proceed to extremities against her, for Northern popular sentiment will have been satisfied and will not sustain extreme measures. In short, the Radicals will have been completely flanked, and can find no tenable excuse—no excuse that will satisfy Northern public sentiment—for denying representation in Congress to the South. The negro question will have been practically disposed of, and disposed of by the action of the South. And who will tell us that the Radical Party can survive a year the disposition of the negro question?

It is the Radical purpose now, as it has all along been, *to prolong this question.* The question never will be settled so long as Radicalism can prevent it. It is the only ground it has to stand upon. Nothing could be so unwelcome to it as the action by the South which we have indicated; and the Democratic journal which discourages such action plays directly, in our opinion, into the hands of Radicalism, and aids, in the most effective way, in bringing humiliation, degradation, confiscation, disfranchisement, and all the other disasters of Jacobin policy upon the Southern people. In this respect a terrible responsibility rests upon the Democratic Press. It will be an awful misuse of power if the Democratic Press shall, by clinging to the dead past and ignoring the most obvious revelations of the living present, *betray the South into the gulf of perdition whose floodgates the Radical leaders are waiting only the favorable opportunity to open upon her.* For ourselves, we wash our hands of all part in so cruel, so wicked, so criminal a betrayal. We tell the South that it has but one way to head off the Radical machinations for its degradation, and that is, to accept the inevitable as to negro suffrage, and exercise her right as States to establish a fair and just system in accordance with the developments of public opinion. *We believe the South is moving to do this.* She may be sure that soon she will not have even the choice between impartial suffrage and the Constitutional Amendment, and she knows how infinitely preferable the former is to the latter, and how injurious to her the latter would be.

The Democratic Party, President Johnson and the Constitution.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 15.

Following the example of Judge REAGAN, of Texas, member of JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet, and others who aided at Charleston and Washington in the work of wresting the administration of the Government from the hands of the Democratic Party, the Chicago *Times*, which, *more than any other journal in the country, has exerted an influence calculated to keep that party in a minority,* is now very much exercised upon a question of its own raising, viz.: "Shall the Democratic Party Live or Die?" In its consideration of the proposition the *Times* lays down two "lines" which it thinks ought to be pursued: 1. A cutting loose from the administration of President JOHNSON; and 2. A coming out in favor of negro or "impartial" suffrage.

The first "line" is a superfluous one, for the very good and sufficient reason that *the Democratic Party is not fastened to the Administration of President Johnson.* It and President JOHNSON have agreed perfectly in matters of constitutional construction and in a policy of restoration, and they have acted in independent accord as has seemed best to each. *The Democratic Party owes Mr. Johnson nothing, and has received nothing from him.* It has no action to take with regard to his Administration. The only possible question which brings them into relation is one for the sole consideration of the President—*whether he will henceforth join and act with the Democratic Party, or stand as now wholly isolated so far as party connections are concerned.*

As to the matter of negro or "impartial" suffrage, as a national question, that cannot legitimately come up until we first agree to the amendment of the Constitution and change in an essential form our Government. The Democratic Party is not so much opposed to a proper extension of suffrage as to the attempt to secure such extension in an unconstitutional manner. That party has by antipodean and conspiring influences been deprived of power, because it stood by the Constitution and its compromises, as handed down from the fathers—because it upheld the Constitution and States rights under it, while other parties, North and South, became open nullifiers and advocates of States rights above it. The events of the past few years, and especially the result of the elections of 1866, show that *the people are not for the Constitution as it stands.* It is decided, against what is called the conservatism of the Democratic Party, that the Constitution must be amended. This decision comes and stands in such a way as to prove conclusively that the rebellion of the South in attempting to assert unwarrantable State rights has weakened if not destroyed in the North respect for legitimate State rights, and that the feeling for assimilation in all matters pertaining to Federal power is too strong to be overcome. The correctness of these premises being conceded, it follows that *the simple duty of the Democratic Party is to bow to the decision of the people and address itself to the work of a fair and impartial readjustment of the points in dispute, which may be stated as two in one—Representation and Taxation.* Coming to these points we, believe it is the duty of the Democratic Party, instead of taking formal action hostile to President JOHNSON or his administration, to unite with him in support of his manifestly just and simple plan of amending the Constitution so as to base representation upon voters and taxation upon property. We believe it would be wise, in view of the agitation for female suffrage and the threatening danger of inequalities as great as exist now from the temptation held out to States to increase their apportionment of voters, to go further, and to have *the qualifications for the right of suffrage in the election of President, Vice-President and members of Congress made uniform throughout the United States and expressly declared in the Federal Constitution,* This, coupled with a general amnesty, would clinch the nail of a perfect settlement. Representation based upon voters, the qualification of voters for Executive and Representatives made uniform and "impartial," taxation based upon property uniformly assessed, and general amnesty—why not all of these be agreed upon together, by North and South, Democrats and Republicans, and the people of the country turn their attention to and divide upon finance and other important matters that are now lost sight of in the shade of the negro? The differences of opinion as to what ought to constitute the qualification for the exercise of the Federal franchise would be reconciled by its uniformity, which would ensure equal and exact justice; while in matters of purely state concern each member of the Union would retain its power as now over the local franchise.

Political Items.

In New-Hampshire new aspirants for Congressional honors are daily turning up in the First and Third Districts, while in the Second the excitement has nearly died away. In the First, Messrs. ELA, of Rochester; WHEELER, of Dover, and MARSTON, of Exeter, are the most prominent, and stand probably in the order named as to their respective chances for the nomination. Mr. ELA has long been a politician of the Free-Soil wing of the Republican Party. He was recently deposed from the office of United States Marshal. His friends claim that when MARSTON finds he cannot receive a renomination, ELA will receive the support of MARSTON's friends as against WHEELER. In the Third District, Hon. B. F. WHIDDEN, of Lancaster, is proposed, mainly on the ground of locality, as coming from Coos County. His claims, however, seems to have been brought forward rather late in the day, and are hardly equal to those of Mr. BENTON.

A correspondent of the Van Buren (Arkansas) *Press*, writing from Little Rock, says: "The Legislature is not as conservative as I expected to find it; there is no chance to elect a Senator who has not been identified with the war. The *Dispatch* says: 'If it is determined not to elect a man who can take the test oath, then elect a soldier like PETTIGREW, BROOKS, CRAVENS, FELLOWS, FAGAN or CHURCHILL, whose record in the war makes it impossible for him to take the oath, and who will be truly a representative man.' One of the Senators will be conceded to the Northwest; TURNER, 'Little DAY,' WALKER and GREENWOOD are spoken of. GARLAND seems to be the prominent man hereabouts. The senatorial question, however, has not been canvassed much yet.

Many of the Indiana papers are urging Gen. R. H. MILROY as a candidate before the Legislature for State Agent. It is stated that while he was in the army his private affairs were so neglected that he now finds himself seriously embarrassed. He has recently removed from Rensselear and located in Delphi, and opened a law office, hoping to be able to support himself and family by the practice of his profession.

The Chicago *Times* says: "What the Democracy propose to grant to negro citizens in the several States is a political privilege restricted by the same qualifications which apply to themselves. It is not 'equal rights,' for there is no human power which can make men's rights equal, any more than there is a human power which can make men's stature equal. The law may establish impartial privileges."

The official returns of the First Congressional District of West Virginia give the following result: For C. D. HUBBARD, Republican, 16,001; D. D. JOHNSON, Democrat, 8,228. HUBBARD's majority, 8,773. The votes of five precincts in Lewis County were thrown out by the Board of Supervisors, in consequence of irregularities. But for that Mr. HUBBARD's majority would be considerably over 2,000.

Hon. GERRITT SMITH has written a long letter to Prof. TAYLOR LEWIS, of Union College, in which he urges pity, not punishment, for the South, and characterizes the Constitutional Amendment as of all political abominations the most abominable, "because, if it is adopted, there will be an implied constitutional permission for a State to disfranchise any race—African, German or other."

A letter from Concord, N. H., to the Boston *Journal*, says:

"There is considerable talk about the platform which the Democrats of this State will adopt at their coming Convention. Several of their prominent men are now advocating the extension of impartial suffrage to the freedmen of the South, as one of the means by which the nation is to be restored to permanent peace and order."

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian* enumerates the names of sixteen gentlemen suggested as candidates before the Legislature for the United States Senatorship, and adds the name of JOHN DAVIDSON, the defeated Republican candidate in the Third District.

Essex County, N. J., secured the election of two Republican Congressmen at the late election. The City of Newark secured the success of Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY in the Fifth District, and the Republican gain in the townships was more than the majority received by JOHN HILL in the Fourth.

A resolution introduced into the Arkansas House of Representatives declining to act upon the Constitutional Amendment until such time as Arkansas is admitted to her representation in Congress, was referred on the 13th inst. without discussion, to the Committee on Federal Relations.

R. B. GOODYEAR ran as an independent candidate for Congress from the First District of Maryland, at the recent election, on the platform of impartial suffrage, and received 18 votes.

Although the Republicans carried Morris County, N. J., by 643 majority, they elected but one of the three Assemblymen, through the somewhat peculiar arrangement of the district lines.

Of the twelve Senators elected in Illinois on the 6th, the Democrats secured but three. The Senate will therefore consist of sixteen Republicans and nine Democrats.

Ninety-three counties in Illinois, officially reported, give a Republican majority of 61,000. The remaining nine counties in 1864 gave a Democratic majority of 2,145.

It is now definitely decided, the Raleigh *Progress* understands, that Hon. JOHN POOL will be a candidate before the next North Carolina Legislature for reëlection to the United States Senate.

Hon. JOHN B. BRISBIN, Chairman of the Minnesota State Democratic Committee, is out in a letter expressing the opinion that the South should adopt the Constitutional Amendment.

The official election returns in North Carolina foot up—for WORTH, 33,791; DOCKERY, 10,599; with Currituck, Caldwell and Clay to hear from.

The Sumter *News* nominates Hon. JOHN V. FRIERSON for United States Senator from South Carolina.

The majority for Hon. JOHN BAKER, in the Twelfth Congressional District of Illinois, is 1,061. Two years ago he had but 76 majority.

The Valparaiso (Ind.) *Republican*, edited by Gen. CAMERON, favors the nomination of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX for the next Presidency.

The whole number of votes polled at the recent election in Texas for Congressmen, is less than one third of what was polled last June.

The Republicans of Boston will nominate a candidate for Mayor on Wednesday next, thus opening the municipal campaign.

THE ATTACK ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Capture of the Guerrillas—One of the Robbers Turns States's Evidence and tells a Graphic Story.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 15.

Intense excitement was manifested in the city yesterday evening by rumors that a number of men supposed to have been the band of desperadoes that committed the latest outrage upon the Nashville Railroad, had been captured by citizens of Franklin, Ky., and the detectives in the employ of the railroad company. These rumors have been almost fully verified. Late in the afternoon we received the following special dispatch:

FRANKLIN, Ky., Nov. 14.

The whole gang of robbers, who robbed a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, a few days ago, have been arrested by citizens of Franklin, Ky. This success in capturing the robbers, it is believed, will put an end to their operations in Kentucky and Tennessee. The military authorities and citizens along the line of the road are determined to get rid of these robber bands.

The prisoners above alluded to, six in number, were placed in charge of Mr. DUNCAN, of Franklin, and started for this city on the train which left Nashville at 2:30 P. M. Owing to a slight accident on the road, the train did not arrive until after 12 o'clock last night.

One of the party, STEPHEN CONWELL, a young man of about 20, made a full confession of the whole affair. From him we learn that two men, residing near Franklin, named KING and FLINN, conceived the idea soon after the robbery of the pay train. They argued that if three men could get that, a larger gang could rob any train. These men then sought allies, and got ten men beside a negro, who proved a leading spirit in the whole affair. The party met at a mill about four miles from Franklin, where they matured their plans. Then they rode down toward the railroad, when one of them proposed to stop at CONWELL's house till he could borrow his pistols. CONWELL refused to loan his pistols, and was anxious to know what was going on. Finally, they urged him to go along, telling him the whole plan. He accompanied them to the place on the road where it was agreed that the track should be torn up. Here the negro showed them how to pry up the track, and they forced the rail on one side out, but had not time to remove the other, as they heard the train coming. So they piled some loose rails on the track, and moved back about three hundred yards to await the train. CONWELL says that the train came thundering along in the darkness at full speed, and when it struck the rails on the track it seemed to him as if it jumped fifty feet. Then he wished that he was safe home and had not come. As soon as the locomotive rolled down the bank the gang rushed up beside the cars and fired, each man, a shot up in the air. They had agreed to do this to frighten the passengers, and if any returned the fire they were to shoot into the train. No one fired, and they entered the cars, leaving two men and the negro outside as a guard, while they robbed the passengers. As soon as they had finished this they started for the express car, but found that the car had fallen on its side, and that the only open door was on the under side. Before they could force the other door open the whole car was on fire. They then rifled the baggage car of what they could carry, mounted their horses and rode off four miles, when they stopped, plundered the baggage that they had and divided the spoils. CONWELL says that when the division was made each man had eleven dollars in money. They then dispersed, each going to his home.

Soon after the robbery some detectives were put on the track, and some of the military were sent down there to hunt the thing out. The citizens of Franklin extended every assistance in their power, and, by their knowledge of persons and places, enabled the officers to get all the gang except the negro. He cannot be found. The citizens suspected CONWELL from some expression that he had been heard to use, and arrested him. He immediately confessed his participation in the affair, and told all he knew. CONWELL was taken to Franklin. While there he saw KING, one of the leaders, sitting in the telegraph office, listening to what was going on. The messages that were passing between the authorities here and the people at Franklin, relative to the robbery, must have been amusing to this cool knight of the road. He was regarded as one of the citizens who were most anxious to ferret the matter out. As soon as CONWELL saw KING, he said: "There's one of the leaders." KING walked out a little ways, and then tried to make his escape, but it was too late—the military arrested him.

CONWELL's evidence will undoubtedly fasten the guilt upon the right persons, and that, too, in an indisputable manner. He himself seems very green and awkward, telling the story with a peculiar *naiveté* that seems irresistibly funny. He hardly realizes his position, nor that he has committed any crime. CONWELL was lodged in jail last night to keep him separate from the others, who were put in the military prison at Taylor Barracks. The others of the gang are not aware that CONWELL has turned against them, and continue defiant, and protesting their ignorance of the whole affair.

The detectives who took passage on the morning train succeeded in capturing three men, named JAMES P. JACKSON, DAVID RUSSELL and JAKE SMITH. They were discovered lurking suspiciously along the railroad near Rocky Hill. As the northward train

was out of time, and momentarily expecting to meet the south going train, it was necessary for it to move additionally around the curves and keep up signals to avoid collision. This enabled the detective officers to observe the manoeuvres of the men, and when within a few hundred yards of Rocky Hill station, the detectives leaped from the train, pursued and nabbed the suspected gents.

On the arrival of the train last night these men also were turned over to the Chief of Police, and Officers SHANKS and NEEDY, and confined in the City Prison. A terror-stricken Dutchman was gobbled up and brought along with the supposed highwaymen; but it being well ascertained that he had innocently fallen into bad company, he was released. This trio had been hounded for five days, and had two or three times eluded the adroit officers. Subsequent to their imprisonment, Capt. KAYE received the following note:

OFFICE ASSISTANT SUP'T L. & N. R. R., LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.

Wm. Kaye, Chief of Police:

A dispatch just received from Bowling Green says: Hold the prisoners until DUNCAN, from Franklin, arrives. He is in charge of six others coming up. Dispatch just received says the leader, KING, has been caught, and will be up to-morrow.

Respectfully, D. W. C. ROWLAND, Assistant Superintendent.

Another one of the gang was taken in charge by the military authorities yesterday.

WAR RECORD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

159,095 Men Called for, and 156,380 Furnished—Colored Soldiers—Bounties—Casualties.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

The grand aggregate of men called for by the President during the war was 2,942,748. The quota assigned to Massachusetts was 139,095. The State actually furnished 158,380, under the following calls and orders:

April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men	3,736
Aug. 6, 1861, for 500,000 men	32,177
July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men	16,519
Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 men	16,585
June 15, 1863, for militia	103
Oct. 17, 1863, for 500,000 men	17,710
March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men	17,261
April 23, 1866, for 100-days' militia	6,809
July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men	31,789
Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men	3,728
Various times for less than six months	11,913
Total	158,380

The State cast a Presidential vote in 1860 of 169,-178, and during the war she put 158,380 men into the field. The aggregate number of negro troops enlisted into the Government service during the war was 186,017. Of these Massachusetts furnished 3,966—her famous Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments not being included in this aggregate, as they were State organizations.

The whole amount of compensation money paid during the war was $26,366,346 78, of which Massachusetts paid $1,610,400; Ohio, $1,978,087 53; New-York, $5,485,799 25; Pennsylvania, $8,634,300.

The whole number of "representative recruits" furnished by persons not enrolled and not subject to draft was 1,293, of which 586, or nearly half, were sent from Massachusetts. The page whereon is written the story of this fact is one of the brightest in all our history, and speaks forcibly of the patriotism of the people. Of the aggregate 586 there were 79 ladies.

The list of persons furnishing recruits includes such names as Edward Everett, Theophilus Parsons, Geo. B. Emerson, Agassiz, George L. Stearns, Harriot K. Hunt, John G. Palfrey, Joseph K. Worcester, R. H. Dana, Jr., E. Goodrich, C. G. Loring, H. W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, &c.

To obtain the 2,690,000 men who were put into the army, the General Government paid bounty money to the amount of $300,228,500. In addition to her share of this, Massachusetts, in her State capacity and through her local organizations, paid $22,965,-560 80.

Of the aggregate 158,380 men furnished by the State, 49,210 officers and privates suffered some casualty or left the army before the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment. The table may be compiled as follows:

Officers killed	274
Enlisted men killed	3,624
Officers died of wounds	154
Enlisted men died of wounds	2,027
Officers died of disease	80
Enlisted men died of disease	7,824
Officers deserted	3
Enlisted men deserted	8,415
Officers honorably discharged	1,149
Privates honorably discharged	11,975
Privates dishonorably discharged	11
Officers discharged for disability	316
Privates discharged for disability	12,500
Officers dismissed	103
Officers cashiered	8
Officers resigned	797
Total	49,210

An analysis of the tables shows that the total ratio of deaths in battle or by wounds for the entire body of loyal States, was 35.10. Massachusetts suffered unusually from casualties of this kind, her proportion being 47.76, only the States of Vermont, with her 58.29, and Kansas with her 61.01, making a better record in this respect.

Domestic Items.

A gentlemanly young man called on several business men in Milwaukee on Wednesday last, with a paper representing that he was deaf and dumb, and the only support of a widowed mother and several young children; for their sustenance he was selling articles of no particular value for a pretty good price. He met with good success until, in one store, a clerk, who was examining his paper, was asked by another to lend him a pencil. The *pseudo* deaf and dumb man very quietly put his hand in his pocket, and taking a lead pencil out, offered it with the remark: "Allow me to lend you mine, Sir." His kind offer was rejected, and he was kicked into the street.

There was to be a freedmen's agricultural convention in Lowndes County, Miss., on Friday last, called by a committee of colored men, to take action in regard "to the situation and condition of our people, and the disadvantages under which both the planter and the laborer have to contend." White people were invited to participate.

Mrs. JENNETTE C. PRESTON, widow of the late Rev. DAVID R. PRESTON, was accidentally burned to death near Lowisburgh, in Greenbrier County, Va., about two weeks ago. She was alone in the house, and it is supposed her clothes took fire.

At Atlanta, Ga., there is "a Widows' and Orphans' Manufacturing Company"—they don't make widows and orphans, but furnish them with employment.

The Rochester University is sending out for books to Europe to supply its library. The amount to be invested is twenty-five thousand dollars.

The members of the Press in Arkansas are to hold a State Convention at Little Rock on Monday, Dec. 22.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

No.	
2237—Holmes vs. Heath.	3307—Delavan et al. vs. Brown
2291—Causselle vs. Phil. S. Prop. Co.	2179—Hogan vs. Bockes.
993—The First National Bank vs. Patterson et al.	993—Benton vs. Myers.
2187—Lyons vs. The Third-av. Railroad Co.	
879—Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	2051—Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1985—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.	503—The Equitable Pro. Co. vs. Ryno.
867—Maslure vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.	1037—Carey vs. Schuyler et al.
2221—Wyman vs. Birch.	311—Hogans vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
2271—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.	675—Kinne vs. Ford.
743—Chamberlain vs. Sailsbury.	3071—Genet vs. Howland.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Held at No. 73 Duane-street.

No.	No.
694—Britton vs. Frizett.	1069—Dasenbury vs. The Lennox Fire Ins. Co.
1850—Peterson vs. Long.	1070—Same vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
1858—Herrenkir vs. Topscott	1071—Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Company.
1826—Allen vs. Kennedy.	1072—Same vs. The Kings Co. Fire Ins. Co.
274—Augher vs. Gumpert.	1073—Same vs. The Peanix Fire Ins. Co.
1836—Ridgway vs. Azen.	1074—Same vs. International Fire Ins. Co.
1722—H. O. Pet. Co. vs. Am. Ill. O. Co.	2364—Bogart vs. Elasser.
2268—Brichard vs. Smith.	1360—Waterbrook vs. Platt.
1815—Sturgis vs. Roberts.	688½—Ford vs. McCloskey.
1115—Ryder vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.	
312—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Non-enumerated Motions.

No.	No.
74—Hoffman vs. Schultz.	110—Hand vs. The W. C. L. I. Co.
76—Deinese vs. Allen.	103—Welden vs. Pool.
96—The People ex rel. O'Brien vs. Haley.	104—Reynolds vs. Fisher.
77—The People ex rel. Benedict vs. Benedict.	106—Deplerris vs. Pettus.
	107—Robbins vs. McMahon.
	108—James vs. Irvine.
60—Carson vs. Ball.	188—Tobias vs. Cohn.
81—Same vs. Same.	110—vs. ——.
82—Healy vs. Adams.	111—vs. ——.
92—Ware vs. Whitehouse.	112—vs. ——.
95—Mungel vs. Hirschfeld.	113—vs. ——.
97—The L. and E. S. R. R. Co. vs. Murray, impleaded.	114—vs. ——.
	115—vs. ——.
101—Benedict vs. Benedict.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

No.	No.
16—McIntyre vs. Fitch.	24—Osgood vs. Given.
26—Floto vs. Osgood.	25—Same vs. McDermott.

Issues of law and fact.

212—Hn. Bank vs. Hunt.	288—B. Bank vs. Minor.
165—Marvin vs. Hoffman.	365—Christy vs. Clark.
166—Elliott vs. Wood.	198—McCrory vs. McCrory.
177—Martine vs. Phyfe.	232—Miller vs. Miller.
221—Barton vs. Smith.	234—Hunt vs. Langer.
232—Wilson vs. Gilender.	252—U. P. Co., of New-York, vs. The A. W. Oil Co.
146—Williams vs. Hay.	
180—Hamersley vs. Byrne.	
200—Dunham vs. Newell.	283—Hilton vs. Niles.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—The Calendar will be called at 12 o'clock M.—The following is the regular third Monday motion calendar:

Class One.

No.	No.
1—Hart vs. McKay.	9—Holley vs. Barker, Jr.
2—Baker vs. Hoagland.	10—Harpel vs. Schwab.
3—Rohrscherb vs. Stevens.	11—Cornell, &c., vs. Truesdell.
4—Feguer vs. Freidmon.	
5—The State et al. vs. Claffey.	12—Burdick vs. French.
	13—Gallagher vs. Quin et al.
6—Eadie vs. Naphezgi, &c.	14—Dounelly vs. Holbrooke.
7—Hatfield vs. Peters.	15—Litchfield vs. Baker.
8—Staples vs. Farrington.	16½—Corwin vs. Shitewall.

Class Two.

17—Fitzgerald vs. Kochler.	18—The Same vs. The Same.
19—Burke vs. Valentine.	19—The Same vs. The Same.

Class Three.

No.	No.
20—Fox et al. vs. Debaud.	34—Bovey vs. Same.
21—Osgood et al. vs. Wills.	35—Kept vs. Graham.
22—Hersey vs. Golandorf.	36—Same vs. Same.
23—Rogers vs. Herrick.	37—Weaver vs. Kane.

Class Four.

No.	No.
26—Gardiner vs. Taylor.	32—Vail vs. Craig.
29—Falk vs. Mathews.	33—In re Harrison.
30—Smith vs. Green.	34—Aiken vs. Dorian.
31—Savage vs. Pike.	35—Logare vs. Spofford.

Class Five.

No.	No.
39—Wright vs. Northrup.	

Class Six.

No.	No.
37—Frost vs. Crawford.	40—Cohanck vs. Parker.
38—In re. the app. of Murphy vs. Green.	41—Weldon vs. Diamond.
39—Brown vs. Gregory.	43—Hart vs. Hammond.

Class Seven.

No.	No.
43—The People, &c., ex rel. Dasnall vs. The Board of Registry of Second District, Eighteenth Ward.	50—In re the app. of Ross for mandamus vs. Brannon.
	51—Lawton vs. Dinkelspiel.
44—Abell vs. Samuelson.	52—Harrison et al. vs. Napheyet.
45—Laing vs. Bulen.	53—Hirsch, an Att'y.
46—Marks vs. Peyser.	54—The People, &c., Olaney vs. Metropolitan Board of Health.
47—Brush vs. Same.	
48—Ubig vs. Same.	
49—Lopars vs. King.	

General Calendar.

No.	No.
55—Hilton vs., Niles et al.	70—Same vs. Pentland.
56—Blum vs. Scheffener.	71—Metz vs. Fortune et al.
57—Young vs. Hall, Jr.	72—Same vs. Farron et al.
58—Kimball vs. Kelly.	73—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Babcock.
59—Read vs. Read et al.	74—Musgrave et al. vs. Brooks.
60—Bergen vs. Patterson.	
61—Ogden vs. Ogden.	
62—Ferrero vs. Reinwald.	75—Schepeler vs. White.
63—Fitch vs. Adams.	76—Soicer vs. Grinnell.
64—Butler vs. Bingham.	77—Knox vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
65—Nassau Bank vs. Blackman.	
66—Same vs. Reed.	
67—Same vs. Hollingshead.	78—In re the appointment of Livingston for removal.
68—Same vs. Bowen.	
69—Same vs. White.	

The balance of the third Monday calendar will be published to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

No.	No.
2671—Rass vs. Bylandt.	1561—Cousins vs. The Mayor &c.
2241—Bateman vs. Gundy.	
1826—Carole vs. The Company General Transportation.	2081—Rice et al. vs. Spear.
	2622—Hazlitt vs. Gill.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2645—Larner vs. Graham.
2771—Cleary vs. The Mayor, &c.	2385—Whitteman vs. Long.
	2421—Hammond vs. Talmage.
2176—Bruce vs. Taylor.	1977—Boyd vs. Pickersgill.
2625—Blier vs. Dexter.	
2053—Archer vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

No.	No.
2825—Tillotson vs. Doll.	1174—Bierce et al. vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company.
2738—Heins vs. Yellomack.	
2926—Kimball vs. The Mayor, &c.	1846—Same vs. Independent Fire Insurance Co.
2734—Mooney vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.	2118—Same vs. Fulton Fire Insurance Company.
2976—Mountage vs. Conway.	2129—Same vs. Home Insurance Company of New-York.
2678—Porter vs. Blair.	2610—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr.
2758—Rose vs. United States Telegraph Company.	1612—Hewes vs. Robinson.
2480—Horton vs. Smith.	

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

No.	No.
1843—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	1690—McGarrahan vs. Wasters.
1715—Davis vs. Stern.	
1738—Meany vs. Burger.	1806—Muten vs. The Phoenix Bank.
1651—Flynn vs. Ninth-avenue Railroad Co.	525—Paine vs. Church.
1663—Harmon, C. G. Loring, H. W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, &c.	1845—Goldstone vs. Sinsheimer.
1053—Birket vs. De Lavedon.	1698—Bloomer vs. Watson.
683—Abernethy vs. Bird.	1849—Cromley vs. Lery.
1652—Anderson vs. Retch.	1851—Greis vs. Ullman.

Part II.—Held by Judge Cardozo—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

No.	No.
684—Eiler vs. Deitzek.	1226—Ormsby vs. Pine.
1160—Morris vs. Stewart.	1263—Brady vs. Leach.
1576—Thompson vs. Godfrey	1405—Wright vs. Leary.
492—Binsinger vs. Kutrell.	1854—Moynagh vs. Schepp.
1284—Hettrich vs. Murphy.	1191—Annens vs. Churchill.
1306—Rose vs. Reimer.	1826—Winthrop vs. Wray.
1254—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1271—Lord vs. Grege.
332—Baker vs. Dinsmore.	

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

70—Dunne vs. Kerrigan.	141—Dickey vs. Reille.
68—Beatty vs. Bernholtz.	142—Van Valkenburgh vs. Gilbert.
107—Benesilie vs. Daly.	
111—Lefforts vs. Spencer.	143—Connor vs. Collins.
127—Dolan vs. Daly.	144—Deliser vs. Day.
127—Randolph vs. Ruger.	145—Ingraham vs. McNamara.
98—Pope vs. Jago.	
135—Mead vs. Peterstright.	146—Regnert vs. Mills.
136—Morris vs. Mandzen.	146½—Cockroft vs. Connor.
139—White vs. Shields.	147—McAllister vs. Cora.
140—Linnen vs. Kenzie.	148—McElroy vs. McCabe.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17, 1866.

$650	U. S. 6s '81	112⅜	
40,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	108⅛	
1,000	do	108⅜	
13,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	106⅞	
12,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	106⅞	
2,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	108⅛	
3,000	do	108⅝	
30,000	Fr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		
	First Ser.	106⅜	
7,500	do. 2d Ser.	106⅜	
10,000	do	106⅜	
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	
5,000	do. 6s, '81	102⅜	
3,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	107	
9,000	Missouri 6s	87	
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	87¼	
2,000	Conn. State 6s	101	
100,000	O. & M. C.	29	
25,000	do	29⅛	
50,000	do	29⅝	
150,000	do	29¼	
20,000	do	29⅜	
250,000	do.	s30	29
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	110	
9,000	Mich. So. S. F. 8s	97	
8,000	Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	99	
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	69	
10,000	C. & R. I. Pa. R. 7s	94	
5,000	Gallatin Nat. Bank	110	
50	Bank of Commerce	130	
35	Cen. N. Bank	113	
10	Amer. Ex. Bk	114⅜	
200	Canton Co	51½	
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	170	
100	Cum. Coal P	70	
100	do	69⅜	
21	Adams Ex. Co	78½	
200	West. U. Tel	47	
200	do	47⅛	
340	do	s30	47⅜
300	do	47	
500	do	46⅝	
20	do	46¼	
850	do	46	
100	do	s10	46
400	do	45¾	
200	do	b30	45¾
60	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	
200	Quick. Min	47⅞	
130	do	b30	48
1300	do	47⅜	
100	Mar. Min	47¼	
100	do	b10	13
200	do	b10	13⅛
100	do	12⅝	
100	Mar. Pr.	27⅞	
1000	do	27½	
200	do	27¼	
100	do	27	
100	do	26¾	
250	At. Mail S. Co	100	
100	do	101½	
100	do	102	
350	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	240	
5	do	241	

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81	112½	
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	108⅛	
2,000	do	108⅜	
13,000	do	108⅝	
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	106⅛	
4,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue	108⅜	
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅛	
10,000	do	29⅜	
10,000	do	29⅞	
10,000	do	s30	29
100	Canton Co	50¾	
100	West. U. Tel	47	
100	do	46⅞	
200	do	46¾	
100	do	46⅝	
200	Adams Ex. Co	b60	76½
4	Amer. Ex. Co	80	
100	Boston W. P.	30½	
200	do	b10	30⅝
200	do		30¼
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co		240
50	do		240½
200	N. Y. Cen		109½
300	do		109¾
100	do		110
100	Erie R.	s60	76⅝
100	do		76¾
100	do		76⅞
200	do		77
100	do	s30	77⅛
100	do		77¼
200	do		77⅜
100	do	s10	77½
100	do		77⅝
200	do		77¾
100	do	s3	77⅞
100	Erie R. Pr.		83
1800	do		83⅛
1206	do	s3	83¼
1000	do	b10	83⅜
1000	do	c	83½
500	do	b10	83⅝
400	do		83¾
600	do	c	83⅞
400	do	s10	84
400	do		84⅛
500	do	b3	84⅜
500	Erie R. Pr.	s3	84⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	x-d	123
100	do	s30	122½
100	do		122⅝
500	Reading R.		113⅝
3100	do		113⅞
500	do		114
1800	Clev. & Pitts R.		85
2202	do		84⅞
500	do	s3	84⅜
500	do	b3	84⅞
400	do	s10	84⅜
440	Mil. & St. P. Pr.		70

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅜	
60,000	do	29⅞	
300	Quicksilver	49⅛	
300	Mar. Pref.	28¾	
100	do	29	
100	Atlantic S. S. Co	100	
300	West. U. Tel	47	
200	do	46⅝	
400	do	46⅜	
100	do	46⅝	
100	do	b5	46¾
100	N. Y. Cen		110⅛
400	do		110⅜
200	do		110⅝
100	do	s3	110⅞
100	Erie R.		76⅝
1800	do		76¾
1206	do	s3	76⅞
1000	do	b10	76⅝
1000	do	c	76¾
500	do	b10	76⅞
400	do		76⅝
400	do	y s10	77
400	do		76⅝
500	do	b3	76¾
500	Erie R. Pr.		83
100	Hud. R. R.	x-d	123
100	do	s30	122½
100	do		122⅝
500	Reading R.		113⅝
3100	do		113⅞
500	do		114
1800	Clev. & Pitts R.		85
2202	do		84⅞
500	do	s3	84⅜
500	do	b3	84⅞
400	do	s10	84⅜
440	Mil. & St. P. Pr.		70

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C.	28⅞	
100	Canton Co.	51	
100	Boston W. P.	30½	
100	Butler Coal Co.	20	
200	Mar. & Min. Pr.	26½	
300	West. U. Tel	47	
200	do	s3	46¾
200	do		46⅝
100	do		46⅜
100	N. Y. Cen		108⅝
100	do	s3	108¾
1000	do	b3	109
300	Ill. Cen. R.		119
100	do	s10	119
2200	Erie R.		76⅝
600	do		76¾
600	do	s3	76⅞
1200	do		76⅝
200	do		76¾
200	do		76⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.		122
100	Reading R.		113⅛
100	do		113⅜
100	do		113⅝
100	do		113⅞
100	do		114
200	Mich. Cen. R.		112
100	do		112⅛
100	Ill. Cen.		119⅛
100	do		119¼
200	do		119⅜
600	Cleve. & Pitts		85
100	Chic. & N. W.		71⅛
200	do	c	71¼
200	do	b3	71⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.		71⅛
1000	do		71¼
200	do		71⅜
100	Chic. & R. I.		105
200	do		104⅝
500	do		104¾
100	do	s3	104⅞
300	Tol., W. & W.		43⅝
200	do		43¾
200	do		43⅞
200	P., F. W. & C.		71
200	Alt. & T. H.		41
200	Mil. & St. P.		56

MONDAY, Nov. 19—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was generally unsatisfactory to sellers in Foreign Dry Goods and Domestic Commission Goods. A fair amount of business was done through the Auction Rooms in Foreign, and from store in Domestic Prints and White Goods, at reduced prices. The Importers are partially compensated by a further decline of 3¼ ₱ cent. in Gold since Saturday week, and the Manufacturers have the prospect of an abundant supply of Cotton at easier prices. In General Foreign Merchandise a moderate trade is doing. Exports continue to be kept back by the relatively higher prices here than abroad for Cotton, Corn, &c., though we hear that the freight engagements for Cotton for England are larger for the present week. The receipts ran up to nearly nineteen thousand bales for the week, and the demand from the New-England mills is comparatively light. The Customs receipts keep up to about $850,000 ₱ day. At this port the receipts for November will fall short about $1,500,000 of last year. In December (the lightest month of the last Fiscal Year) there will probably be a moderate gain, as some descriptions of Goods for the next Spring trade have been ordered early in apprehension of some change in the Tariff.

The rates for Money have been fairly advanced from 4@5 ₱ cent., as they ruled through the preceding four months, to 5@6 ₱ cent. for November. The Brokers were well supplied at these rates through the past week, and the supply, coming into the Street from one source or another, appeared easier than several influential Bank authorities had predicted. Their opinions, however, and the unusually long and successful run of the upward or *Bull* speculation on the Stock Exchange, together with the very confident predictions of a weakened Bank movement, were effectual in turning the Stock market to a decidedly *Bearish* temper. And the result is seen in the compartative course of prices in the annexed table. The heavy fall on most of the Railways, and the readiness with which the leading Stock firms continue to be supplied with Money, caused a reaction on Saturday afternoon, and the influences used to put the market down have perhaps nearly or quite exhaueted themselves. As to the degree of recovery, or the time of its continuance, it is not our present purpose to venture a prediction. We believe that quite a number of the heavy *Bull* operators of August and October were in a position to step aside during the raid of last week, holding their means and powers of combination in reserve for the lower base which the opposite party have made to their hands for a new movement.

The Associated Bank Statement this afternoon will probably show that their lawful money strength to their demand liabilities for Circulation and Deposits remains about the same as for the last fortnight. Their country Bank balances have gone into the Treasury on account of revenues collected all over the country and transferred to New-York in readiness for the presentation of any part of the $25,000,000 Certificates recently held on 4 ₱ cent. interest by the City Clearing-house Banks and now running free of interest. They are payable in Greenbacks, but on the transfers referred to the Treasury receives National Bank Notes and Greenbacks, indifferently. The former being scarce, the operation has practically resulted in the exchange of Greenback Certificates between the Banks and the Treasury, while the Gold Notes of the latter have correspondingly increasad in the Banks. The loss and gain in the two descriptions of lawful Money in Bank, (estimating for this afternoon's return,) since the payment of the November Gold Interest, and some rumored sales of Gold by the Treasury for Currency, have been about as follows:

	Loss in Greenbacks.	Gain in Gold Notes.
Nov. 3	$3,074,000	$1,338,000
Nov. 10	3,478,000	3,958,000
Nov. 17	4,800,000	2,800,000
Total	$11,352,000	$8,096,000

The decrease in the general line of Deposits since last Monday will probably be reported from the Clearing-house this afternoon at about $6,-000,000, corresponding very nearly with the Greenback Certificates surrendered to the Treasury, and leaving the present lines of Deposits and Circulation relatively the same to the lawful Money average as last Monday and the Monday before—the latter being as high as 32@33 ₱ cent., in place of 25 ₱ cent., as required by the Banking Act.

On the November Public Debt Schedule, the Treasury stood liable for $36,988,909 of "Past Due Debt not presented for payment." Nearly the whole of this we classed as Deposits free of interest—one-half since 26th September and the other since 26th October respectively—held subject to demand by the Clearing-house Banks of the large cities—$25,-000,000 originally held in New-York. These Certificates calling for Greenbacks in round sums of $5,000 or $10,000 are found convenient, in place of the Greenback Notes themselves, in making the daily settlements between the Banks, and are only surrendered on the temporary scarcity of National Bank and Greenback Currency at the Money centres, and when transfers and other payments are required to be paid into the Treasury, as during the last fortnight, to the extent of six or seven millions of the New-York Clearing-house Certificates. We now learn that signs already begin to appear of a better supply of Greenback Notes, and to a partial extent of National Bank Notes. The latter had almost entirely disappeared at Bank a few weeks ago, including the $30,000,000 of City Bank circulation, which had also gone into the country; but the return tide will probably soon be felt.

It is the intention of the Treasury, we believe, *not* to go back on its withdrawal last Summer of the whole reserve of Greenbacks provided for the exigencies of the recent system of Interest Deposits. The Department has other means to pay the outstanding Certificates whenever presented in settlement of transfers or for Greenback Notes. But our information at the close of the past week induces the belief that the Banks here will now be able to hold the remainder of their Certificates, as part of their lawful Money, for the convenience of the daily settlements between each other. They have not been called upon by the recent fluctuations in their Country Bank balances to contract their Loans—two-thirds of which are in the Public Funds and on the Public Funds as collateral—for the sufficient reason of a very large and unusual surplus of lawful Money. On the statement of Nov. 3 the Loans ran off $2,935,000; on Nov. 10, they increased again $3,907,000, and on the Statement this afternoon they may show $2,000,000 or $2,500,000 less than last Monday—leaving the total about $278,000,000, as against $274,000,000 on the 27th October.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

		Frl.	Sat.		
300	do	12⅝	12⅝	200	do
200	do	12⅝	12⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.
200	do	12⅝	12⅝	200	do
100	Mar. Min. Co.	13⅛	13⅛	200	do
100	Mar. & Min. Pr.	27½	27½	200	do
100	do	13⅛	13⅛	200	do
200	do	13⅛	13⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.

		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frl.	Sat.
6s, '81	Reg.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
6s, 5-20s	Reg.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6s, 5-20s	Reg.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6s, 5-20s	Reg.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6s, 5-20s	Reg.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6s, 5-20s	Coup.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6s, 5-20s	Coup.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6s, 5-20s	Coup.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 3-10s	Notes	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 3-10s	Notes	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 3-10s	Notes	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6s	N. Y. St.	100	100	100	100	100	100
6s	N. Y. St.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6s	N. Y. Cen.	107	107	107	107	107	107
6s	Missouri	87	87	87	87	87	87
6s	Mo. issued to Pac. R.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
6s	Conn. State	101	101	101	101	101	101
	Ohio & M. C.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
	Canton Co.	51	51	51	51	51	51
	Boston W. P.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
	Butler Coal Co.	20	20	20

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in her famous role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT, by the Bateman troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, MAZEPPA and HARRY BLAKE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE HONEYMOON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 250,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Owing to interruptions to the Newfoundland lines, we have no dispatches by Ocean Telegraph this morning.

The steamship *City of Boston* from Liverpool Nov. 7 *via* Queenstown Nov. 8, arrived yesterday. We give in other columns the text of the recent allocution of the Pope and full details of news to the latest dates.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, communicated to the Legislature of that State, on the 13th inst., a special message on the subject of the Florida boundary. After reviewing the history of the attempts to settle the conflicting claims of the two States, he expresses the opinion that it is no longer an open question, and that, whatever interests or ties are involved in the controversy, Georgia is committed to what is known as the Orr and Whitner line. The Governor recommends that the General Assembly authorize him to issue a proclamation declaring that line the boundary. Both branches referred the message, and the documents accompanying it, to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the Fort Pike sloop capsized when about half a mile from the eastern shore of Lake Ponchartrain, and about four miles from Fort Pike. Two officers and three men of the Tenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery were on board. Lieut. W. C. RICE and one man lashed themselves to the boom of the sloop, and the boom having been found the next day near Pointe-aux-Herbs, there is no doubt that the two men were drowned. Another man left the wreck on the pirogue and drifted to leeward and was lost. The other officer and one man clung to the wreck and were rescued by a boat from Fort Macomb, after remaining in the water for about thirty hours.

A negro named JAMES ROBERTSON, said to be from Providence, R. I., entered the house of Rev. DAVID A. WASSON, in Somerville, Mass., on Friday morning, and demanded money and other valuables. On being refused by Mrs. WASSON, who unfortunately was alone, he offered violence, and desisted only when the frightened lady promised him whatever he chose to take away. He fancied a pistol that was in the room, and on receiving it, together with five dollars in money, departed.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that during the month of October public lands were disposed of at East Saginaw, Mich., to the amount of 46,965 acres; Eauclaire, Wis., 48,944 acres; Junction City, Kansas, 6,984 acres; Dubuth, Minn., 11,040 acres—total, 113,933 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement. The cash sales amounted to $19,854.

Capt. KNIGHT, of the brig *Water Witch*, which arrived at Baltimore on Saturday from St. Jago de Cuba, reports having been boarded while passing Fortune Island, on the 30th of October, by parties from the shore, who stated that everything on the island had been destroyed by a hurricane the day previous, one hundred and seven houses having been blown down, and the inhabitants were in a state of starvation.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Ranchero* contains a biographical sketch of YOUNG, the Rio Grande banpit. It says he was chief of SHERIDAN'S scouts in the Valley, and was the man who captured the dashing HARRY GILMORE and conveyed him to Fort Warren. He was the leader of the late band that had been pillaging the rancheros, and that were pursued by United States troops.

A New-Orleans dispatch of Saturday gives a report that MAXIMILIAN, having reached Cordova, was prevented from proceeding further until he should abdicate in favor of the person named by BAZAINE. It is stated that he offered to abdicate in favor of ITURBIDE, but this was not accepted and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favor of any one else.

A fire in Chicago, yesterday morning, destroyep property to the amount of $450,000, on which there was $236,000 insurance. Several prominent business houses were sufferers, and Eastern insurance companies have sustained considerable loss. Our dispatches give the details so far as they were ascertainable yesterday.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Confederate Government will contribute $800,000 to Prince Edward's Island to enter the Confederation. It is thought, however, that all the Provinces will render aid to put an end to the troubles caused by the land tenure in the island.

Capt. SILAS MAY, U. S. A., died at Grenada, Miss., Oct. 22, aged 48 years. He entered the service as commander of Company K, Twelfth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, and shared the fortunes of his regiment until transferred to the regular army. He was badly wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville.

The statement that the banking-house of RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & Co., of Washington, had lost $30,000 by the breaking up of the Johnson Executive Committee is denied. On the contrary, the Executive Committee have a large surplus to their credit.

Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, has arrived in Washington, and gives encouraging reports of the dispositions of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of that Territory. There does not seem to be any danger of the threatened war with the Utes, and every indication points to peace during the Winter.

In the case of a soldier detailed as a clerk in the War Department, the Second Comptroller has decided that payment of bounty maturing while so detailed cannot be made, as extra pay was received for such duty.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday states there is considerable complaint of monetary stringency in that city, due to the sending of large sums South to buy cotton. In the last few weeks $400,000 or $500,000 have been appropriated in this way.

Admiral TEGET, of the Austrian Navy, who is on a leave of absence, is shortly to leave Europe for a visit to this country. The Admiral is the hero of the battle of Lissa, the first iron-clad fight in Europe.

The Washington *Star* says there is not a word of truth in the story going the rounds of the abstraction of a thousand stand of arms from the armory there.

The Elora Mills, at Elora, C. W., owned by J. FRAZER and leased by C. WITLAW, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The mill and stock were valued at $40,000, and mostly insured.

Capt. T. S. HARDEE has been appointed by Gov. HUMPHREYS State Engineer of Mississippi, under an act of the Legislature authorizing the compilation of a new State map.

The total value of property assessed in New-Orleans last year was $98,788,335; this year it is $126,574,765.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Senate Committee of Six on Piers and Wharves met on Saturday afternoon at 1:45 in the Brooklyn City Hall. The proceedings were very interesting and important to the residents of Brooklyn. The Committee was addressed by Mr. SCHUMAKER, Corporation Counsel, who dwelt at l ngth upon the manner in which the water front of that city had been gobbled up by private parties, and the whole people hedged in as with a Chinese wall. Remarks were also made by Mr. SCHOLES, Mr. SILLIMAN, Mayor BOOTH and others, and the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The funeral of Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER will take place this afternoon, at the Dutch Reformed Church, in Thirty-fourth-street near Eighth-avenue. Nearly 1,000 policemen will parade in honor of the deceased, and a large attendance of the Masonic fraternity is also expected. The Jersey City and Albany Police will also be represented by detachments, and the entire ceremonies will be of the most imposing character. The remains will be deposited temporarily at the Marble Cemetery, in Second-avenue.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on Saturday, the resignation of Street Commissioner CORNELL was received and accepted. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Mr. ISAAC BELL for the office, which was laid over, but will probably be disposed of at the meeting of the Board this afternoon.

A reunion was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-seventh-street yesterday. A sermon was delivered by Presiding Elder HEMAN BANGS. In the evening Rev. Dr. CURRY, D. D., delivered an able discourse.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached to a large and attentive congregation in the Church of the Puritans last evening, his subject being: "The Constitutional Amendment as an intended robbery of the colored race, and the voice of God against it."

The jubilee of the Sunday-school of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church was held yesterday in the church. Large congregations were present at all the services, and the exercises were very interesting.

The track of the East Broadway Railroad Company, from the top of Ann-street, through Broadway to Fulton-street, was torn up yesterday by the Street Commissioner.

Yesterday morning, an interesting discourse was delivered at the St. Alban's Church, by the Rector, Rev. C. W. MORRILL, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Society.

Gold fell to 141 ₩ cent. on Saturday. Money in good supply at 5@6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The Public Funds of 1862 sympathized ⅜ ₩ cent. with the decline in Gold. The Railway speculation was all bearish in the forenoon, as on Thursday and Friday, but late in the day there was an upward turn in prices.

There was unmistakable depression in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday, with a very limited business reported in most articles. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Pork, Hogs and Lard were decidedly lower. Cotton opened very heavily but rallied toward the close, on an improved demand, partly for export. The freight market was quiet.

The President and the Restoration Question--A Policy of Mutual Concession.

On the general principle that "where there is smoke there is fire," we may assume that the floating rumors touching the President and the policy to be pressed upon the South, are not entirely destitute of foundation. There may be a good deal of guess-work in the dispatches received from Washington upon the subject; and doubtless there is more or less exaggeration. Still, a substratum of fact remains, sufficient to show that the President is not indifferent to the recent manifestations of Northern opinion, or to the obligations which the present aspect of the country imposes upon him.

This, at any rate, is now apparent: The President no longer reposes hope in the purposes or the future of the Democratic Party. The elections have dispelled whatever delusions loud boasting may have fostered, and have proved the inability of the party to render him the slightest service. The support upon which for some months past he has seemed disposed to rely has failed him most signally, and he finds himself face to face with a controlling Republican majority in Congress for the remainder of his term. His common sense and his life-long respect for the popular will could hardly allow him to listen to the Democratic recommendation—that he should defy Congress, and throw himself upon the South and its Democratic friends for strength to carry him through the crisis. He has evidently—and for the country's sake and his own, most happily—discarded these sinister advisers; and in the circumstance we think we discover evidence of his resolve to reconsider his position in relation to Congress, and his duties in relation to the South.

The reported determination to push no further the business of removing office-holders, because of their opposition to the views of the Executive, is a notable sign of altered purposes and feeling. So long as reasons existed for thinking that the country might be induced to pronounce a verdict in his favor, we contended for the fullest latitude to the President in the matter of removals. His right to remove for party reasons, of which he should be the judge, we have upheld, though constrained more than once to protest against the blunders perpetrated in respect of the new appointments. It is possible that a discovery of the errors into which he has been led in the selection of Copperheads as the successors of Radicals, have contributed to the change which Washington correspondents report. Be this as it may, it is satisfactory to know that the policy of removing office-holders without other cause than that of opinion is to be abandoned. And as persistence in it could only serve to add bitterness to the controversy with Congress, and to provoke the adoption of retaliatory measures, so we hope that its abandonment arises from a desire to avoid further—and, in the circumstances, useless—quarrels with the party dominant in Congress. If this is the motive, it merits recognition as a peace offering which the victorious party may well afford to accept.

More important, however, than the question of appointments is the question of restoration, and the light in which the decision of the States represented in Congress is considered by President JOHNSON. His opposition to the Constitutional Amendment cannot have blinded him to the all but universal support given to it by the States in which elections have been held. Hence it is not surprising that within the last ten days he has been known to have had the subject under consideration, and to have held interviews with prominent men of the more extreme Republican Party. Whether these consultations have led to any decided modification of his views, or point to the probability of any common ground of action when Congress shall reassemble, is for the moment comparatively immaterial. Much is gained when one in the President's position, and with his habitual tenacity, so far recedes as to admit the expediency of revising his conclusions, and reviewing available forms of compromise. The misfortune of the last session was, that with each succeeding debate, and with every new measure, the breach between Congress and the President was rendered wider and deeper. And it will be gratifying to learn that when Congress shall again meet, the President will have made up his mind to announce his acquiescence in the general purport of the country's verdict, and his readiness to adapt his own views in respect of restoration to the purposes and plans to which the governing States are committed.

We have no expectation that this course on the part of the President will lead him to a formal approval of the Amendment in its present shape. The refusal of the South to ratify it, and the fact that in this refusal the ten States out of the Union will be sustained by three States in the Union, may, in his judgment, be sufficient to warrant the promulgation of other terms of admission. He may plead that since thirteen States reject the Amendm nt, it can have no constitutional validity, and that the question therefore arises, shall restoration be indefinitely postponed, or shall another basis of restoration be constructed?

The President will evince both prudence and sagacity if he couples any statement against the Amendment as it is with some definite proposition in regard to another amendment, in its scope equally acceptable to the country. The South errs in its blunt, unconciliatory rejection of the terms now proposed. It looks like defiance, and defiance from conquered States is what the conquering States are not likely to endure. In the same way, and for similar reasons, the President would commit a fatal mistake it he were simply to step aside, with the attitude of a passive spectator as between the North and South. With the South and the Executive both unyielding, Congress would be put upon its mettle, and either the present Amendment, or another amendment of a more sweeping character, would be engrafted upon the Constitution. The time is not distant when the Pacific Railroad will bring three, four, or even five new States into the Union. Or, if delay be deemed inexpedient, the doctrine may be acted upon that the States now represented are the only States whose approval is necessary to adapt the Constitution to the results of the war which they prosecuted successfully. Issues of this nature we would gladly see avoided. And the only sure method of avoiding them is to settle the question of restoration as early as possible, and in conformity with the objects which the Union sentiment of the country has made its own.

It is with reference to these features of the question that the altered purposes ascribed to the President possess special significance. He is represented as inclined to favor a plan of qualified negro suffrage for the South as the best available form of guarantee, and with this, it is said, he would associate a nearly complete amnesty. One statement is, that he contemplates an amnesty proclamation; but we trust that this is mere conjecture. He should consider his actual work concerning restoration ended, and should neither grant individual pardons nor encourage thoughts of amnesty pending the action of Congress. To that body of right belongs all further authority in the premises. All that the President can properly do is to propound the suggestions which occur to him, and to exert his influence to induce the acceptance by the South of the terms which Congress, after further deliberation, may finally propose.

If the President will consent to retrace his steps a little, and to take counsel of the convictions he claimed before his unfortunate rupture with Congress, it will not be difficult for him to present a plan which will command the respect—we believe also the sanction—of the great majority of the American people. He has in other circumstances definitely committed himself to impartial suffrage, and to the revision of the bases of representation and taxation. Why not renew propositions which in divers shapes he has, at one time or another, authoritatively made? A plan embracing qualified negro suffrage, with intelligence or property as the test to be applied—federal representation based on voters—federal taxation based on property—the extinction of the rebel debt—the inviolability of the Union debt, and whatever measures may be necessary to secure to the freedmen the full fruits of emancipation—would be a substitute which ANDREW JOHNSON might offer with perfect consistency, and with a certainty of securing friendly consideration in both sections. To these features might be added a qualified amnesty, limiting the disabilities imposed by the third section of the present Amendment to the small class of Southern politicians who were the actual, official and recognized promoters of the rebellion.

Such a plan presented by the President in his coming Message would do much toward softening prevailing asperities, and favorably influencing the temper and action of Congress. It would be a wise and not ungraceful recognition of the determination avowed by the people of the North, and an *ultimatum* which he might with propriety urge upon the people of the South.

UNCOURAGEOUS MINISTERS.—We were sorry at one fact given by our Georgia correspondent in his account of the rejection of the Amendment by the Legislature of that State. He said that those members "who believed it would be expedient to ratify the Amendment as a means of conciliation, abandoned their convictions and said nothing, *not daring to constitute a minority on such a question.*" These last words are painfully significant. There was a want of *moral courage* on the part of those members who were friendly to the Amendment, and who saw it in a means of conciliation between the North and South. We can understand why in times past, there should have been displayed, upon political questions, a lack of this quality in the South as well as in other parts of the country. But we can see no excuse for it now anywhere. Neither personal danger, social ostracism, nor political ruin is likely to be the result of its display upon any question. And the chances of success on the part of those who display it, in any case, are not so desperate as to make it a desperate resort. It is in respect of these timid members, and these minorities which exist in other Southern Legislatures as well as in that of Georgia, that the influence of President JOHNSON in favor of the Amendment would have been very great. Had they had the powerful and active support of the Administration on their side, their courage would have been screwed up to the sticking point, and the minority might have reappeared as a majority before the Legislature adjourned.

The U. S. Senator.

We find the following note in the Newburgh *Journal:*

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In your leader of the 12th inst., you say that I ought to make known my views and wishes with regard to the United States Senatorship in prospect. I comply with your suggestion.

I shall certainly accept the Senatorship, and endeavor to discharge its duties should I be elected. And I shall be gratified to learn that our newly-chosen Legislature shall judge me the man for the place. I believe this fully answers your requisition.

And now allow me to add that, should the members be importuned, or button-holed, or bored, to vote for me, or in any manner solicited to act otherwise in the premises than as their convictions of public duty shall dictate, it will not be the fault of

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

To the Editor of the *Journal*, Newburgh, N. Y.

This frank avowal that he is a candidate for the Senate will add to the earnestness of the canvass already active in Mr. GREELEY'S behalf. We see no reason why it should not be successful. With some of Mr. GREELEY'S views of current political topics we do not concur, but the large majority of the dominant party in this State undoubtedly do. It is quite certain, therefore, that some one holding substantially these views will be elected, and we know no one whose claims to the position are stronger than his. His services to the party have been long, laborious and effective, and are entitled to recognition. He has very great ability, large experience in public affairs, untiring industry, and would bring a zealous and conscientious fidelity to the public service. He has marked opinions of his own on all topics of public importance, with the courage to avow and the ability to enforce them; and this, at a time when the tendency is so strong to the absolute tyranny of party dictation, is a desirable quality in any one who aspires not merely to hold office, but to perform its duties with credit and advantage to the country. Mr. GREELEY seeks office because of the opportunities thus afforded for useful public service. It is an honorable ambition in any man conscious of upright motives and of abilities adequate to the position. We shall be glad to see Mr. GREELEY'S claims to the Senatorship and his qualifications for it recognized by the Legislature just elected.

The Political Feeling of the South.

The correspondence which we publish in this journal, from time to time, from all the States of the South, is such as to give our readers a very just and comprehensive idea of the political feeling, the material condition, and the general prospects of those States. We have given great prominence to this correspondence ever since the close of the war, because we believe there is nothing of higher importance to the welfare of the country, present and future, than the proper adjustment of those internal relations which were disturbed by the rebellion; while the Northern people, in whose hands this work of adjustment is placed, can only act upon it intelligently and wisely through a knowledge of the actual condition of things in the South, and an appreciation of the sentiments and ideas which have sprung up in place of those that were rooted out by the sword. There have been great interests and prejudices, personal, political and sectional, at work misrepresenting everything Southern, until we can well believe that those whose information is limited to these sources should be utterly unwilling to permit the Southern States to enjoy political fellowship and equality with the other members of the Union, and should regard the political slavery and military rule demanded for these States by WENDELL PHILLIPS as being the only thing capable of keeping them in order.

It is difficult to generalize about anything whatever relating to a population so large and so varied, and covering a region so vast, as that of the ten excluded Southern States. But we can, perhaps, by studying the action of their Legislatures, the voice of their press, the issues and results of such local elections as they are permitted to hold, and the letters of intelligent and unprejudiced correspondents, arrive at some broad facts which will guide us to comprehensive conclusions, and enlighten the North as to its duty toward the South.

It is certain that, looking in all these directions, we find superabounding professions, if not proof, that the Southern people accept, in all their bearings, what are termed the "results of the war." They proclaim this in every locality, and by every means of expression, if not by every form of practical action. They repel, in the most vigorous fashion, all insinuations to the contrary. They assert, in the most positive manner, that they can have no quarrel with the North on this ground. They have even proclaimed themselves willing to accept the conqueror's interpretation of these results, and, when they could not ratify it, at least to abide by its consequences. In the greatest and most vital matters, such as the repeal or nullification of the ordinances of secession and the adoption of the Amendment abolishing Slavery, they claim to have given the highest proof that their professions are genuine, while the individual States have added to this, in almost every instance, by conforming their local legislation to the altered condition of their institutions, and the change in the status of the blacks. The extent to which this has been carried, the great number of details to which it has been applied, and the profound influence it has had upon old customs, traditions and prejudices, can only be properly appreciated by those who, having a knowledge of Southern life and institutions as they formerly were, have watched attentively the course of legislation at the sessions of the various Southern Legislatures. Moreover, every one must know by this time how universally all this has been acquiesced in and approved by the Southern people. No people has ever been more unanimous in anything. It far exceeds the unanimity of the South at the opening of the war; and exceeds even the unanimity of the Venetians in declaring for union with the Kingdom of Italy a few weeks ago.

We think that in these few indisputable facts, there is a conclusive answer to the oft-repeated charge that the South is still contumacious—that its rebellious spirit is still unconquered, or that it still indulges in the hope of regaining what it lost by the war. Whatever may be said about other matters, we are sure that from *these* charges the South must be acquitted upon the evidence it has already furnished. And in acquitting it of these charges, we necessarily assume quite another style of dealing with it from what we should adopt if they were true. It is on the assumption of their truth that the more violent Radicals have been able to gain such successes as they have met with throughout the country; and we are satisfied that no more is needed to secure the just political claims of the Southern States than that the people of the North should apprehend the facts as they actually exist.

An Interesting Question of Internal Revenue--Burning Fluid and Spirits.

A good deal of stir is likely to be made among parties who are interested in Internal Revenue matters, and those who are connected with the distilling business, by litigations which have recently arisen out of transactions in the Second and Third Collection Districts, and our readers will perhaps find an account of the matter not without interest.

The fact which lies at the bottom of the whole affair is that the Internal Revenue tax on spirits is $2 a gallon, a heavy tax, which makes the business of distilling very profitable to any one who can avoid the payment of it.

It seems that in the Internal Revenue Law which passed Congress at its last session, was embraced the seemingly innocent provision that manufacturers of burning fluid should pay a special tax of $50 a year. The occurrences which have given rise to the litigation of which we speak, would seem to give color to the idea that the insertion of this provision in the law was as extraordinary a "coincidence" as Mr. Weller Senior ever heard of. Previous to this enactment there were few or no manufactories of burning fluid, and it would seem that the imposition of a tax upon them would hardly result in an increase of their number, and yet it is an undoubted fact that of late there have sprung up a great number of these manufactories, where before there were none.

The attention of the law officers of the Government in the Eastern District of this State was called to this increase of manufactories of burning fluid, several having been recently started in that District, and the question naturally suggested itself why they should increase. They found that there was no demand to speak of for burning fluid. The use of kerosene had driven the article practically out of the market as a means of producing light. An examination of the mode in which the business was done explained the secret.

Burning fluid is composed of turpentine and spirits, the latter forming about 75 or 80 parts in 100. These manufacturers did not buy the spirit necessary for the manufacture, which would have paid the Government tax of $2 per gallon. They had themselves all the apparatus necessary for the distillation of spirits. They put the grain into the mashtub just as if they were going to distil spirits, but into this mashtub they put a certain proportion of turpentine, and then applying the ordinary process of distillation they produced what they called burning fluid, on every gallon of which they had saved the Government tax. Now, when it is added that the process of separating this production into its component elements of turpentine and spirits is a very simple and easy process the increase in the manufacture of burning fluid is entirely accounted for. The business, if allowed to be carried on in this way, the manufacturers paying only the tax of $50 a year and being exempt from all the provisions of the law for the supervision of distilleries, must result in a practical loss to the Government of the whole tax on spirits, and a perfectly enormous profit to the manufacturers. How great that profit would be may be judged from the estimate which is made that the six or seven burning fluid factories in the Second and Third Collection Districts alone have made within the last twenty days some 400,000 gallons of the article. If 25 per cent. of this was turpentine, it would leave 300,000 gallons of spirits, on which should have been paid $600,000 taxes to the Government, but which goes to the distillers, if their process is legal.

The District Attorney of the Eastern District became satisfied that this was a mere evasion of the law, and that these factories should all be seized, as illicit distilleries. He laid his views before the Department at Washington, and not long after learned that they were approved, and was directed to act accordingly. The result has been already the seizure of several of the distilleries. The question will thus be taken before the Courts for a judicial determination, as it is hardly to be supposed that the men who are making such immense profits will allow the cases to be decided against them without a struggle. It will be a very interesting question to settle, whether by this mere putting turpentine into the mashtub they have succeeded in evading the law.

There are two other quite interesting features in the matter. Just about the time when the seizures of these distilleries were about to be made, the Collectors of the Second and Third Districts and the United States Marshal were served with permanent injunctions, issued by Judge BARNARD, of this City, at the suit of some of these manufacturers, ordering them to refrain from making these seizures. It seems that the Marshal has nevertheless executed the process which has been issued against them, and that in all probability applications will be made to attach him for contempt in disobeying the injunctions. If this course is taken it will raise the interesting question whether a State Court can restrain the officers of the United States from performing the duties which the laws of the United States and the process of the United States Courts impose upon them. This will bring up in a new shape the old State sovereignty question, probably to be determined in the same way as it has been so many times already.

The other interesting point is that the plaintiffs in the injunction suits accounted for their apprehension that seizures were about to be made by the affidavit of a man, who stated that he had received information that this course was to be taken from *an officer of the Internal Revenue Department* in Philadelphia, *whose name he was not at liberty to disclose.* It becomes a matter of interest to the public as well as to the Department to know what officer it is who thus gives information of the action of the Government in advance to those who are engaged in breaking the law. If there are many such officers it is a wonder that, even with such heavy taxation, the receipts from Internal Revenue are as large as they are.

One thing is plain, that Congress should as soon as possible remedy this defect in the law, if it be a defect. No such opportunity for evasion of its provisions should be allowed; and without waiting to see whether the Courts shall hold that the attempt at evasion is successful, Congress should make the law clear and stringent on this point.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.—Mr. BRIGHT'S plan of land reform for Ireland is severely criticized even by the more Liberal British journals. His proposal to buy up with Government money, and at a cost of twenty per cent. over their present valuation, all the lands held by non-resident landlords, with the view of reselling them to the tenants in possession, is certainly one in very many respects open to the gravest objections. Why should the Government purchase lands or anything else at a price beyond their true value? Unless this extra amount were to come out of the excessive taxes now levied upon the industry of the whole people of the United Kingdom, what benefit could accrue to the Irish tenant by the operation—supposing him in a condition to buy? He is supposed now to be paying, in most cases, a rack-rent. Yet that rack-rent would form, in the first instance, the basis of commutation—giving the landlord, at least, the full equivalent for his rental in a capitalized sum. Mr. BRIGHT, however, would allow the absentee landlord an additional bonus of one-fifth the purchase money. And this, as we understand him, he would ask the starved and rack-rented Irish farmer to pay back to the Government before he could become the owner of the land in fee simple. How, even upon long credit, the over-taxed peasant could manage to avail himself of such a *boon* we do not see. If he is in a position to save money after the fashion Mr. BRIGHT'S plan indicates, his grievances as a tenant have been exaggerated. If, on the contrary, his last shilling is spent, as we are led to believe, in keeping body and soul together, after making up his rent, how is he to pay the interest on the Government loan, representing a sum 20 per cent. in excess of the value of the land, and pay also the yearly instalments which would enable him to attain to a proprietorship in the soil? These are practical questions which it is strange to find a man of Mr. BRIGHT'S experience leaving so entirely out of sight.

It is scarcely less strange that Mr. BRIGHT should advocate the assumption by the Government of duties which all experience has shown can be better left to the control of individual enterprise and interest. The British Government has never had much credit from Mr. BRIGHT for economy in the management of ordinary business affairs. Its stepping into the position of a buyer and seller of lands would be traversing the ordinary functions of Government as much as if it bought up the mercantile marine of the country, or undertook the establishment of a national bakery; and in the case of Ireland it surely has not given such evidence of its capacity to meet the standing political grievances of the Irish people, that it could expect much success in applying a patriarchal system of domestic tutelage to that community.

The tenant farmers of Ulster are a thrifty and thriving people, because (first, among other reasons) they have leaseholds which enable them to improve their farms—which justify them in prosecuting improvements, and which make it possible for them not only to bring a good return to the landlord for this investment, but to maintain their own self-respect. Why should not a similar system of tenant right be applied in Connaught? The burden of the cry from the intelligent and liberal-minded people of the south of Ireland has been for a tenant-right law. *That* they have considered of even more immediate concern to the industrial interests of the country than the secularization of the Established Church properties. Both are measures which would seem to promise more substantial benefits to Ireland than this scheme of making every peasant a proprietor by a patent Government process.

THE GLORIOUS REDEMPTION OF VENICE.—Recent events in Venetia have a romantic interest equal to anything in history. At the beginning of this year the deliverance of Venice from the Austrian yoke seemed as unlikely as the resurrection of Poland, the liberation of Rome or the independence of Ireland. The mode in which the deed was accomplished, the circumstances that accompanied it, the fact that the suffering province itself made not an effort and shed not a drop of blood to secure the freedom which ordinarily comes as the reward of heroic struggles and bloody sacrifices—all mark it as one of the most singular while it is one of the most sublime triumphs of the Nineteenth Century. Since its release by Austria, we have read with intense interest of the transfer of power through the Joint Commissioner to the Italian authorities—of the exit of the Austrian troops, the Austrian flag and all the emblems of Austrian authority—of the entrance of the Italian troops and the Italian flag amid the wild acclamations and frantic joy of the entire population—of the *plebiscite*, or popular vote, in which over *thirty-six thousand* votes were given for union with Italy to *seven* votes against it—and of all the evidences of an appreciation of the freedom which is now the happy lot of Venice. Of what was doubtless the grandest spectacle of all, the triumphal entry of King VICTOR EMMANUEL into the disenthralled city, we have heard by telegraphic cable, and shall presently have the details through the mails. We know that the preparations for the great historical event were of the most imposing character, and we have no doubt that the event itself will be one of the most memorable and glorious in the annals of Italy. As lovers of freedom, we unite our acclamations with those of the liberated people of Venetia, and the flag of the young Republic of America salutes the flag which now waves over the old republican City of the Doges.

THE LAST DAYS OF AN EMPIRE.—The reports from Mexico about the abdication, or attempted abdication, of MAXIMILIAN, and his quarrels with the commander of the French forces, have probably some basis to them. MAXIMILIAN has doubtless, by this time, received NAPOLEON'S *ultimatum* through CASTELNAU, upon all those matters concerning which his unfortunate wife visited Europe. He has definitely learned that no more military support can be had from France, and no more financial support, and no more diplomatic support, and no more moral support. He has learned that there can be no extension of the time for the departure of the French troops, and no delay in enforcing the exactions of the French Government; and that he can have no hope whatever of a change in the purposes of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It may be doubted, however, whether MAXIMILIAN, who is a very determined man, will consummate the fact of his abdication before he learns with equal definiteness and directness the *ultimatum* of our Government in regard to the Mexican Empire. MAXIMILIAN, we have often been told, really entertains the idea that the Mexican people desire him to rule over them, and that the only formidable danger to the continuance of his authority comes from the United States. When Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN arrives upon Mexican soil, he will have an opportunity of learning precisely how this country stands in regard to MAXIMILIAN'S imperial pretensions. If he finds it as unfavorable as we suspect he will, then, without a friend, a bayonet or a dollar upon which to support his throne, we imagine that the Emperor will abandon it, and go forth with a heavy heart to meet his unhappy wife.

A SOUTHERN MISTAKE.—It appears by the speeches and reports before the Southern Legislatures that the impression prevails in the South that the Constitutional Amendment was a scheme of the "ultra-Radicals" of Congress, and the idea exists that the "forcing" of it upon the South was the very worst that this faction could do. We are astonished that such a mistake should prevail—when the facts are open to all, and the origin and history of the Amendment are such recent matters of record. Instead of being the scheme of the ultra-Radicals in Congress, it was opposed by THAD. STEVENS in a memorable speech, in which he sorrowfully foreshadowed the passing away of the sceptre from his grasp. Instead of being the worst the Stevens party could do or think of, we have only to recall the schemes of confiscation, banishment, disfranchisement and execution that were proposed, to show the folly of this idea. It is quite true that the Amendment was not a Democratic measure, but it is equally true that it was not an ultra-Radical measure. It was a measure that was originated, supported and passed by the more moderate sections of the Republican Party, and was sustained by some who were specially known as supporters of the Administration. The South, therefore, need borrow no prejudice against it because it was concocted by those whom they regard as their most violent enemies. We are afraid that their ignorance in the matter arises from the fact that their leaders do not study the *Congressional Globe* as intently now as they used to do in other days. We assure them it is still a valuable paper.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We have a note from Mr. PETER COOPER, referring to a brief comment upon his letter of Saturday, and stating in the most explicit manner that, as the President of the Company from its commencement, he has known the use that has been made of every dollar of its funds, and he repeats his former statement that not a dollar has ever been used to affect legislative or official action in Canada or elsewhere. He says it is true that, in the early history of the enterprise, the Company did send an agent to Toronto to remonstrate against a grant by the Canadian Parliament, to a rival Company, of the rights on the coast of Labrador which had already been granted to them by the Legislature of Newfoundland. Supposing this to be the transaction referred to by us, he submits that it cannot be regarded as in any sense an improper use of the funds of the Company.

The Presbyterian General Assembly

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, reports of Committees on Foreign Missions and Education were read. After this the discussion of the revised Book of Discipline was taken up and a long and animated debate held upon that section which defines the relation of baptized children to discipline and the Church.

Debate was opened by Rev. ARNOLD W. MILLER, of North Carolina, in opposition to the proposed change. He was followed by Rev. Dr. ADGER, of South Carolina, and Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of Virginia, in favor of the amendment, and Rev. Dr. RICE, of Alabama, in opposition. Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, had the floor when the House adjourned.

The Billiard Tournament at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The final game of the billiard tournament was played to-night between Messrs. HOLLAHAN and HEWINS, of Hartford. The former won it by a score of 300 to 175, thereby winning the golden cue and the title of champion. He was not beaten during the tournament. The game was witnessed by a very fine audience, largely composed of ladies.

This is the second tournament which Connecticut has brought to a successful issue. This one has been a decided success, and will do much for the advancement of the game.

Election Returns from Erie County.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The following are the official returns, in part, of the vote in this county. Returns for Representative in Congress and county officers are still incomplete, lacking the Second District of the Seventh Ward: For Governor, Fenton, 12,538; Hoffman, 13,122; for Lieutenant-Governor, Woodford, 12,604; Pruyn, 13,081. Assemblymen—First District, for Power, 2,097; Hensen, 2,485; Second District, for Lyon, 2,500; Williams, 2,527; Third District, for Burrows, 2,376; Gridley, 2,225; Fifth District, for Plumb, 3,196; Titus, 2,834.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Stolen in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Mr. LAPEYRE, of the firm of PIKE, LAPEYRE & BRO., was skillfully robbed of a package of money amounting to $20,000, in $50 compound interest notes, while in the act of purchasing stamps at the Post-office yesterday. No clue has been obtained to the robber.

Supposed Death from Cholera.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Dr. WM. E. TOWNSEND, a well-known physician of this city, died to-day after a brief illness, it is supposed from [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE AMNESTY-SUFFRAGE PLAN.

Mr. JOHNSON has not indicated his purpose relative to the amnesty-suffrage plan mentioned in these dispatches on Friday last, though the gentlemen who advocate the proposition represent that the President has given them encouragement to expect that he will adopt their suggestions substantially, if not exactly in the form they advise. Several newspaper correspondents have endeavored to create doubts of the existence of such a combination of leading men for the purpose of inducing the President to accept the proposition and advise the Southern people, as set forth in my dispatch. In order to put at rest such doubts, I am enabled to say, from personal knowledge, that such a combination does exist. A number of the gentlemen coöperating in it have had interviews with Mr. JOHNSON, and they have been laboring in the matter for about a month, visiting and corresponding with influential men of the North and South.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT.

It has already been stated that during the past week President JOHNSON has had audiences with prominent gentlemen from all sections in relation to the present condition of political affairs. Chief-Justice CHASE, Gen. GRANT and Major-Gens. SICKLES and DIX, among others, have freely given their views, being actuated by a sincere desire for such action as may be best calculated to fully restore the late insurgent States in all their relations to the General Government. The idea seems to be that as long as the Executive and legislative branches are divided in opinion, the South must remain unrepresented in Congress. Hence the desire to effect some arrangement to accommodate the differences between them. According to the current representations, the President lends a willing ear to all suggestions in that direction, but thus far nothing definite has been accomplished.

GENERAL DIX.

Gen. DIX is yet in the city, awaiting instructions from the State Department prior to his departure for Paris. He sails from New-York on Wednesday next.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

It is rumored that Gen. DIX is urging the appointment of Col. LUDLOW for the Naval Office, but we have no good authority for the truthfulness of the statement. Gen. CHARLES C. GRAHAM makes a very good showing for the office, and is urged as a proper selection from the volunteer service.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Government has not received a direct reply from the British Government to the last communication from the Secretary of State, demanding immediate settlement of the *Alabama* claims. The response is expected during this week.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The removal of the State Department from its old quarters to the Asylum Buildings, on Fourteenth-street, is at last complete. The demolition of the old building has commenced. The Ordnance Department is receiving proposals for the site of the new building for the War Department. It is designed to erect a building large enough to combine all the various Departments under one roof.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for the stationery of the Internal Revenue Department has not yet been awarded, the bids not yet being scheduled. The statement that a well-known firm of this city had underbid every one else by a large amount is not true. For once they are not the lowest bidders on the general average of articles, and the contract will probably go out of the city.

THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN ACCOUNTS.

An employe of the Government filed his account for pay, &c., in which he had made an error against himself, the question arose whether he could be paid more than he claimed. The proper accounting office decided that the true account due must be paid whether the claim was more or less, and he added that the accounting officers are not required to do in their official capacity for the benefit of the Government what they would disdain to do as private individuals for their own benefit, viz: Take advantage of the mistake of a creditor.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city, to-day, are Congressmen BIDWELL and MCRUER, of California, Congressmen-elect JOHN MORRISSEY, of New-York; ex-rebel Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, of Virginia.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

"Looking the Inevitable in the Face"—Democratic Demand for Office—How They are Now Received—A Scene in the Post-office Department—The Public Printing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1866.

Just now there is an important gathering here of two classes of politicians—one class which has the moral courage to "look the inevitable in the face," and another class which not only refuses to do that, but is making imperious demands upon the Administration for their reward in having stood by it during the late elections. In other words, a pressure, not only strong in numbers, but in influence and intellect, is being brought to bear upon the President, to induce him to consent to some modification of his views, so that, while not adopting nor recommending the policy of Congress, he may still evince a disposition to restore the Southern States to the Union, speedily and on a sound basis. The most feasible proposition that has been suggested is that of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty. This is regarded as looking the inevitable in the face. As to the second class of politicians named, they are here solely to demand offices from the Administration, and to assure the President that if he will only adhere to the remains of the Democratic Party, the wide field of popular confidence shall be restored to him. The unblushing effrontery of these men has been made so apparent during this week that it deserves especial notice.

GEORGE W. MORGAN and Judge VAN TRUMP are the representatives-elect from the Thirteenth (DELANO'S) and Twelfth (FINCK'S) Districts of Ohio. They are of the pure Copperhead species, MORGAN having become disgusted with fighting in the war, resigning his commission to stump the State in behalf of VALLANDIGHAM. VALLANDIGHAM was buried by a hundred thousand majority, and MORGAN himself became the Copperhead candidate for Governor two years later, but was beaten by Gen. COX by 30,000. This year he has squeezed into Congress by a few votes over COLUMBUS DELANO, and the question of his seat will come before the House, as Mr. DELANO contests the seat. VAN TRUMP is a politician of the same stripe, and has done equally as much for his country. They came to Washington, with others, and yesterday called upon Secretary MCCULLOCH to request the removal of certain revenue officers. They were informed that the thing could not be done. They called upon the President to ask the removal of the Postmaster at Cleveland, Mr. BENEDICT, editor of the *Herald*, and the appointment of Mr. ARMSTRONG, editor of the *Plaindealer*. They got no encouragement there. They then called on the Postmaster-General and plead their case. That officer declined likewise, and the reason was demanded. Mr. RANDALL said that the gentleman who is urged did not vote for the President in 1864, and opposed the war. "But he supports the President now, and belongs to the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party supports the President," said MORGAN. "The Democratic Party's support of the President has been a curse to him," said the Postmaster-General. MORGAN grew angry at this home-thrust, and began to reply, when he was informed that the "conversation was ended." This is the substance of the interview, as related to me on excellent authority, and it is to-day the talk of the street. These confederates are defeated thus far in what they supposed to be their own camp, and the fact, if not suggestive of a change of policy, at least indicates that the Administration is at last estimating at its true worth the support of the Copperhead leaders. The barren roll of promised victories is the most effectual offset to the claims of the Democracy for pay for services performed.

The appearance of Gen. DIX here to-day, preparatory to leaving for New-York, attracts attention not so much for what is before him as for what he leaves behind him—to wit: the New-York Naval Office. Although it has been decided to make no appointment for the present, the applicants are none the less persistent. Col. HILLYER, who has not been heard of since he was squelched by GRANT'S letter, is again here, and would probably not decline the office if tendered to him. Gen. GORDON GRANGER is also said to be a candidate, and has claims enough to secure it, if New-York influences did not stand in the way.

Congressmen begin to gather around. DARLING, RADFORD and MARVIN, of New-York; ALLISON, of Iowa; DENNISON and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania; ROGERS, of New-Jersey, and others, have been here this week looking after their Winter quarters. RANDALL and ROGERS predict that the rank and file of their party can never be brought to look with favor upon negro suffrage. Considering the character of their supporters generally, they ought to know. Events, however, mould politicians, and politicians have little to do with events.

It looks as though one of the first acts of Congress would be to make the office of Superintendent of Public Printing an elective one by the two branches, in which case Mr. DEFREES will almost certainly be reinstated. At least CORNELIUS WENDELL, who is a good Democratic wheelhorse, says he will not run the risk of being rejected by the Senate, and will therefore decline to permit his name to be sent in.

CYMON.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Death of the Tycoon—Treaty Between Belgium and Japan—Piracy—Trouble with Foreign Contractors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Yokohama dates to Oct. 26 confirm officially the death of the Tycoon of Japan, and state that his successor would assume no authority but await the conclusion of the war with the rebel chief CHOISEN, when the votes of the Daimios would be solicited for OWARI, a boy 8 years old, for legitimate successor to the Tycoon.

The English and French mail steamers run regularly between Yokohama, Shanghae and Hong Kong.

The Belgian Minister had made a treaty with Japan and had gone.

The brig *Lubra*, Capt. HOWES, on her voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, was attacked by pirates, who shot the Captain and mate, and took the vessel back to Hong Kong.

The Japanese Government had bought two steamers at Shanghae. One was not delivered, and in consequence of some informality not explained, a strong remonstrance had been made against the officials of foreign Governments, and the French Minister in particular, for making contracts to supply the Japanese with vessels and arms, thus excluding competition on the part of residents.

The Prince of Kanga, one of the principal personages, offered to become mediator between the contending factions, and tendered the rebel chief a choice of terms for an honorable peace.

Recovery of Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Additional advices from Japan say the British schooner *Anna* had recovered thirty-six boxes of the treasure saved from the wreck of the bark *Libelle*, and buried on Wake Island.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Seamen's Strike—Arrival of Tea—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The bark *Swallow*, from Yokohama, Oct. 16, brings 3,600 packages tea.

Several hundred sailors are marching through the streets to-day on a strike to maintain the present rate of wages. Wheat is quoted at $2 ℔ 100 lbs. Mining shares still excited. Savage, $1,660; Crown Point, $900; Yellow Jacket, $820; Ophir, $180; Imperial, $110. Legal-tenders, 70⅞. Three hundred packages Japan tea sold yesterday at 80c. a pound. Eastern crushed sugar is quoted at 13c.; prime Java coffee, 27c.; Manilla coffee, 23½c.

The Astronomers' Disappointment—Receipt of Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 18.

No meteoric shower, so far as is known, has been observed on the Pacific coast.

The steamer *Active* arrived to-day from Victoria, Vancouver's Island. She brings $220,000 in treasure.

Destruction of a Theatre at Petersburgh, Va.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Sunday, Nov. 18.

Phenix Hall, the only theatre in this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The building was insured for eight or nine thousand dollars in the Metropolitan office of New-York, which covers only about half the loss.

HARRY MACARTHUR closed an engagement at the Hall last night. His company lost all their wardrobe. The fire was accidental.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Unqualified Suffrage in its Latest Development."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in this morning's paper under the above caption expresses my sentiments so fully and so exactly that I cannot withhold my word of approval. I have taken care to bring it to the notice of several others who do not read the TIMES as regularly as I do, and not one word of fault have I heard expressed.

During a residence of six months and more in New-Orleans and vicinity in 1865-66, I heard this subject discussed over and over again. There are many advocates in that part of the South for the embodiment of this principle *in form of law*, so that it shall be as extensive as "the universal Yankee nation."

Those who favor an indiscriminate universal suffrage, without regard to caste, color or intelligence, would most certainly defeat their own ends, were such universal suffrage ever attained; for who that has "been through the war," and since lived in the cotton States, does not know how dependent the poor ex-slave is upon his former master? They certainly would vote as they were ordered or hired to do. Place the whole matter on the ground of intelligence; make the law and enforce it, and the South would not lose. New-York would certainly be a gainer.

We do hope you will keep this subject before the people. "Impartial, intelligent suffrage" does seem "the true solution of the problem" of our Government's stability. R.

Railroad Accidents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of this morning contains a very sensible article over the signature of "R. R.," upon the subject of Railroad accidents, in which the writer suggests, very wisely, the system of intrusting the management of the train entirely to the engine-driver.

Our object in noticing this communication is simply to state that the plan he suggests is in practical operation upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, and we believe, upon several of its extended links.

Upon that road the brakes are all connected with the locomotive, by an iron rod or chain passing under the cars, and by the opening or shutting of a valve the engineer applies or raises them at his pleasure. In passing over that route very recently, we were much struck with the wonderful completeness of this system. No whistles were sounded except to announce the approach to a station, and the train was stopped so easily that collisions seemed impossible.

The principal duty of the brakemen seemed to be to attend to the wants of passengers, and to look after the condition of the cars; and we felt that had they all been slumbering in the soundest sleep, the safety of the train could not have been lessened so long as the vigilant engineer was at his post. E. M. J.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

The Right of Suffrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial in your valued paper of yesterday, headed, "Unqualified Suffrage in its Latest Development," you say, "Why should we not have, as a basis of reconciliation, an impartial intelligence suffrage for both North and South—say, the ability to read and write, &c.;" and, as you say, truly, it would at once tend to a great reform in our own cities. But, Mr. Editor, in the midst of all this solicitude for the welfare of the negro, have you ever given a thought to the "young men" of American birth, those born in this country, *between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one?* They have fought for the preservation of our country; they are called upon to defend the country; are drafted; are made to do militia duty; and yet nothing is said or even thought of them.

Give them the right of suffrage with the reading and writing qualification, and you will soon find that, should it be done, it will act as a stimulus on those very boys whom you term "Arabs of the streets." It will induce them to seek education as the means of becoming citizens at eighteen, when otherwise they obtain the voting privilege, educated or otherwise, at twenty-one. Very respectfully, C. L.

A Counter Proposition.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue you call for a proposition (counter) to the Amendment. As a Southern man I will tell you of an amendment that would be acceptable to the South, and for which they would enfranchise every man in their limits. This it is: Amend the Constitution so that every man in the United States can vote *direct* for President and Vice-President of the United States, or else let electors be chosen by representative districts instead of by the States at large. Allow every man, regardless of color, to vote, and all the trouble now existing will be obviated, and the *whole people* will have a privilege never before extended to them—of voting for the men that they desire to govern them. IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Change of Name.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper this morning, under the head of "General News," that during the storm of Thursday night the upper and lower mill dams belonging to JAMES CONNOLLY in Highland Falls, Orange County, were carried away, &c. Certainly they must be falls of considerable size, and, strange to say, I cannot find their name in the *Gazetteer of the United States*. Will you be kind enough to let me know through your paper where they are, if there be any such in Orange County; or have they just sprung into existence, that the *Gazetteer* should not name them? ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.

We believe the old name was Buttermilk Falls, but the dairymen of Orange are growing rich and cultivating poetry, and "Buttermilk" was too sharp a reminder of the churn; so they adopt a new, polite and innocuous name.—ED. TIMES.

A Card from the Sisters of Mercy.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been informed on good authority that a paragraph has appeared in this morning's *Mercury*, (Sunday,) stating that a young person had escaped from the House of Mercy in Houston-street, we deem it necessary to explain the grounds of this statement. A young girl, the daughter of an actress, was admitted for protection into our House of Mercy, (*not into our Convent*,) merely to remain during the absence of her mother from the City for a short time.

It may be necessary to say that the House of Mercy is entirely distinct from the Convent, and that its inmates remain only for a time, and are under the protection of the Sisters. The young girl referred to suddenly left on last Wednesday without making her intention known to anyone, and the Sisters supposed she had gone to some friends in the City, but finding this was not the case, and being unable to trace her, we telegraphed to her mother. It was with much reluctance that we had taken charge of this young person, and previous to her mother's departure we had repeatedly refused to admit her child into our institution.

She has been found and placed in a reformatory at Yorkville, to await her mother's arrival.

Sunday Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In addition to your views on "modification of Sunday laws," allow me to suggest to you the idea of promulgating the feature of employers paying Monday instead of Saturday. Having noticed the effect of this, I can safely state that it makes a difference of twenty-five per cent. in drunkenness and crime.

T. T.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, the "Poor Gentleman;" at the New-York Theatre, "Griffith Gaunt;" at the Winter Garden, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS in "East Lynne;" at the Olympic, the "Long Strike," (we refer to the performance below;) at Niblo's, the "Black Crook;" at Barnum's Museum, the "Honeymoon;" at the Old Bowery, "Jack and Gill;" at the New Bowery, Miss KATE FISHER in "Mazeppa." For miscellaneous entertainments, the New-York Circus, the minstrel companies, &c., see our advertising columns.

The Ristori *matinée* was again a success. Many of the visitors had to be accommodated on the stage, an arrangement which might well be dispensed with. The play was "Elizabeth," in which Mme. RISTORI is, as we have frequently said, seen to the best advantage. The present is the last week of the great tragedienne. To-night "Elizabeth" will be again repeated; on Wednesday "Mary Stuart" is announced, and on Friday Mme. RISTORI takes her benefit. There will be a final *matinée* on Saturday, after which the company proceeds on its travels in the West. These opportunities should not be lost.

The sale of subscribers' tickets for the forthcoming season of Italian opera, at the Winter Garden, will commence to-day. The opening night is Monday next. Several private boxes and many additional orchestra chairs have been constructed for the patrons of the opera. To-day is the first opportunity of securing them. From Boston we learn that Mr. MARETZEK has been received with enthusiasm. The business has been unusually good. Signor RONCONI made his *début*, and at once became a favorite with the severe Puritans of the Tremontane City. We anticipate a brilliant and prosperous series of performances in New-York.

Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, the greatest of living German actors both in tragedy and comedy, has accepted an engagement at the Winter Garden, where he intends to give a series of *matinée* and evening performances. Mr. DAWISON has been playing at the Stadt Theatre, where the largest salary and biggest houses rewarded him. The locality was not acceptable to the American portion of the community, and hence Mr. DAWISON has determined to remove his quarters to Broadway. On Saturday evening he makes his first appearance at the Winter Garden in "Richard III." The performance will, we trust, be thoroughly successful. The total receipts (thanks to the liberality of Mr. DAWISON and Mr. STUART) will be given to the German Hospital. If our Teutonic friends work strenuously in the cause, several thousand dollars may readily be obtained for this meritorious institution. On the 6th of December Mr. DAWISON enters upon his regular engagement. No one will neglect the opportunity of seeing one of the greatest European actors now living.

The Philharmonic Society gave the first concert of its twenty-fifth season at Steinway Hall on last Saturday evening. We rarely look for a crowded house on such an occasion. There was no particular attraction to call the subscribers from their homes; nevertheless the spacious *salle* was well filled. The prospects of the Society are as good as ever. Neither good management nor bad management seems materially to affect its fortunes. It enjoys the enviable privilege of supplying a want with which the community supplies itself moderately and with relish. The programme opened with SCHUMANN'S symphony, No. 2 in C, opus 61—a fresh, vigorous work, which has steadily grown on the public and ripens with age. It was admirably interpreted by Mr. BERGMANN, who, we are glad to say, still wields the conductor's *bâton*, and it was splendidly played by the orchestra, which numbered 14 first violins, 12 second violins, 10 violas, 10 violoncellos, 9 double basses, 2 flutes, 1 piccolo, 2 oboes, 2 clarionets, 2 bassoons, 4 horns, 2 trumpets, 3 trombones, 1 bass tuba, 1 tympani, 1 harp and 1 cymbals; in all, 77 players. The *larghetto* was finely phrased and balanced, and the succeeding *allegro* has never been heard to greater advantage. It is very difficult, and requires unusual steadiness and delicacy of execution, both of which were supplied. The second orchestral piece was the Nachtlicher Zug, an episode from LENAU'S "Faust" by LISZT. The composition is more remarkable for deliberation and repose than for anything else. The linked sweetness is long drawn out. As in everything else by the same composer, he reveals all his knowledge of the orchestra, and slowly produces every effect of which he is cognizant. It is what RUSKIN calls "a luscious form of nonsense." In the absence of LENAU'S poem, (with which we are wholly unacquainted,) it would be vain to imagine what LISZT has arrived at. If his intent was to hit the public taste, he has failed of the mark. The repose to which we have referred is entirely on his part. To the public, the "Episode" is irritating. The third orchestral work was a rias overture called "Columbus," by Mr. G. F. BRISTOW. "The design of this overture," says the programme, "is to present in dramatic form a series of tone pictures illustrating some of the incidents connected with the discovery of this continent by COLUMBUS, without, however, pretending to follow all the events, or to introduce them in the strict order of their occurrence." The limitation was, to say the least, judicious, and has been strictly observed. Mr. BRISTOW'S work is exceedingly melodious, and although light and catching, is very interesting. The themes are spirited and the coloring brilliant and effective. The overture will no doubt be found useful for concert purposes. It is vigorously instrumented, and somewhat differently to what we have been in the habit of hearing from Mr. BRISTOW, who ordinarily clings affectionately to the symphonic style. Mr. WOLFSOHN was the solo pianist. He played BEETHOVEN'S concerto in E flat with delicacy of expression and clearness. The gentleman is a devoted student of the great master, and steadily improves. The vocalist was Mlle. NATALIE SEELIG—a lady with a good voice, but an exceedingly bad method. The Philharmonic Society should have the best singers in the country, or none at all. For the next concert (on December 15) the following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed: Symphony No. 4, by BEETHOVEN, and Overture "Carnival Romain," by BERLIOZ. Miss CAMILLE URSO will be the violinist.

At this season of the year, as the almanacs remark concerning natural phenomena, look out for DE CORDOVA. This bright particular star flashed across the horizon on Tuesday last, keeping his promise with the public much better than the meteoric shower. The place was Irving Hall, which, we hasten to add, was thoroughly crowded; and the occasion, "Miss Jones' Wedding. No Cards." Here metaphor fails us, and we descend comfortably to commonplace. "Miss Jones' Wedding" is an affair in verse describing the vicissitudes of a damsel in the pursuit of matrimony. It is written in a felicitous vein of humor, touching gently on the foibles of the sex and the manners of the aged. It is delivered by Mr. DE CORDOVA with *gusto*, and with that well-bred air and intonation which characterizes all his elocutionary efforts. The poem was entirely successful, and will, we hope, be speedily repeated.

We were not wrong in prophecying a "run" for the "Long Strike." The Olympic Theatre has been filled to its greatest extent every night since its production. The drama, nevertheless, is not one of BOUCICAULT'S best. It is deficient in sustained interest; the machinery of the piece changing hands too often, and the culmination being feeble and anticipated. But where these defects have been mentioned, there is much that is worthy of the heartiest commendation. The scene in the lawyer's house where *Jane* begs the assistance of the attorney, is equal to anything BOUCICAULT has ever written. We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the admirable way in which the whole of this scene is rendered. Miss KATE NEWTON and Mr. STODDART are both perfect in it. The simple intensity of the lady and the rugged generosity of the limb of the law are most effectively contrasted. The little part of *Betsey*, too, is capitally rendered by Miss THERESA WOOD. The scene in the telegraph office is simply perfect. As a piece of dramatic construction leading to the strongest impression of relief, it has never been surpassed. But when the telegraphic machine has spoken—and its inarticulate tapping is the most eloquent speech in the piece—the story is told. We know then that the innocent lover will be saved. Hence the trial scene is tame and tedious, not from any defect of form of dialogue, but simply because we know what the verdict will be. The drama is very well acted and very well put on the stage. Mr. WHEATLEIGH is an earnest and effective *Noah Learoyd*. There are few such sterling artists now before the public. Mr. C. VANDENHOFF played the *rôle* of the accused lover with naturalness and attention. It is the first chance he has had of showing his quality, and every one will recognize that it is of a high character. The part of *Crankshaw*, the police officer, is also excellently played by Mr. JAMES WARD, and we fully indorse the managerial opinion concerning *Slack*, the telegraph operator, that "it is remarkable for its faithfulness to nature in presentation." We commend the "Long Strike" to the attention of the community. It is a play which, whatever its defects, you may sit through without being bored.

M. HARTZ, the illusionist, has recently introduced a new wonder to his patrons, and with the same degree of success which has attended his remarkable feats of the instantaneous growth of flowers and the basket trick. All these illusions are on the bill for the present week. He who would sup plentifully on wonders, can do so readily and moderately at Dodworth's Hall. The new trick is an improvement on the Sphynx, which, by the way, had never been done well until Mr. HARTZ did it. Instead, however, of the head being in a box, it floats in the air, resting on a thin filmy cushion. It is a human head; indeed, there is no concealment about the fact of its being the head of M. HARTZ'S brother. The question that naturally occurs to the spectator is where the dickens can the body be, and how is it contrived that this shadow of humanity can smile, frown, speak and do everything that is required of it? The illusion is thoroughly startling and excels anything of the kind we have ever seen. We are glad to add that Mr. HARTZ is well appreciated. The room, which is not too large for the purpose, is nightly crowded.

The twelfth Sunday Concert under the direction of Messrs. H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON was given last night at Steinway Hall. There was no diminution in the numbers present, but, on the contrary, an accession thereto. Every available place in the hall, up stairs and down stairs was occupied, and many unfortunates were turned away. The programme did not contain any novelty of special moment, but it was nevertheless an interesting one, and calculated to show off the best qualities of the company. It was rendered faultlessly, and with such expedition that the twelve numbers had been given before 10 o'clock. Mme. PAREPA was in superb voice, and paid the penalty for that condition by being compelled to sing each *morceau* twice. The "labor we delight in physics pain," and we have no doubt Mme. PAREPA is tranquil under the infliction. Mr. MILLS played his three pieces with perfect skill, and was, as usual, heartily applauded. Mr. ROSA again astonished his admirers by the marked progress which he has made in the skillful and artistic use of his instrument. These three artists, accompanied by that fine musician and pianist, Mr. J. L. HATTON, gave a full and beautiful reading of the "Ave Maria," by GOUNOD—Mr. HATTON playing the cabinet organ. The subject is taken from that mine of inexhaustible melody, BACH, and is elaborated by GOUNOD with the taste and skill of a true musician. We have rarely listened to anything more agreeable. The orchestra, as heretofore, was under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the evening.

The second Wednesday popular concert takes place at the same hall on Wednesday next. We shall take another opportunity of referring to the programme.

We have had previous occasion to speak of the Cecilian Choir, established by Dr. CUTLER for the study of sacred music. It is composed of sixty boys and forty male voices, trained to a point of absolute perfection. It is no easy matter to accomplish this result. The difficulty will be apparent when we say that Dr. CUTLER has had a daily rehearsal since the early part of September. The result will, we trust, thoroughly answer his best expectations. Nothing can be more overwhelming and effective than the immense mass of pure silvery tone produced by this remarkable choir. The first concert will take place at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, when HANDEL'S great oratorio of "Samson" will be given. We had occasion to speak of the first public rehearsal of this work. It seemed to us that nothing could be better. Several weeks have since elapsed, and the daily rehearsals have continued. We may safely expect a faultless performance. It may be mentioned as a matter of curiosity, that this will be the first occasion of an entire oratorio being given in this country with boys and men alone. It has always been thought necessary to introduce female voices. Dr. CUTLER will prove that this is a mistake. He has boys with voices far superior to any female voices. Our friends in Brooklyn will, we are sure, enjoy a treat to-morrow night. Mr. G. W. MORGAN presides at the great organ.

The Ristori recitation has been postponed until after the return of the troupe from Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK will give a grand musical *matinée*, at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, when several of the gentleman's recent compositions will be produced, notably a new piano-forte concerto.

The first of a series of entertainments contemplated by the Orange Library Society, took place at Library Hall, Orange, on Friday evening. The programme was excellent, and it received the best interpretation at the hands of Mr. WM. MASON, (piano.) Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,) J. MOSENTHAL, (violin,) G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER. The next *soirée* will be given on Dec. 12, when the programme will be both vocal and instrumental.

An agreeable concert was given at Irving Hall on Saturday evening under the auspices of Manitou Lodge, No. 106, F. and A. M. It was for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The attendance was moderately good, and the programme—which was highly miscellaneous—was excellently rendered by Miss MINA GEARY, Mlle. ERINULA PIERIS, Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and others.

The second annual meeting of the Burchard Literary Association will occur on Wednesday next at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The musical portion of the exercises is intrusted to Mme. CLARA BRINKERHOFF and her pupil, Miss AUGUSTA WIGNISKA, Mr. MARTYN presiding at the piano and organ.

The members of the Bateman troupe will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The programme contains many of the best pieces of the *repertoire*, and not a single one that has not passed the ordeal of public approval. Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. J. L. HATTON and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, with his fine orchestra, take part in the proceedings, and we venture to say will leave nothing to be desired.

ART MATTERS.

We are fortunate, as a City, in having among us some twenty or thirty men of wealth, who, with rare mercantile shrewdness and ability, combine an admiration of the beautiful in art and a disposition to encourage its development by a wise and liberal patronage. The establishment of several private galleries of art, to which the public, under mild and reasonable regulations, are admitted, was noticed some years ago as a marked feature in our social life, since which time scores of thousands of golden dollars have been paid to the best living foreign artists for works seized by the active hand of American collectors from the easel, and other thousands have encouraged and stimulated the ambitious and successful home artists, whose name and fame are fast being made known among the *connoisseurs* abroad.

We are led to these reflections by the fact that at Knoedler's Gallery may be seen three charming works, the property of a prominent banker, for whom they were imported at a fabulous cost, and whose investments in the same line may be counted by the hundred thousands.

BONGUERAU.—This artist is represented by a full-length figure of a Roman matron, who holds in her loving embrace her unrobed boy-baby. Not forgetting all that is touching and tender in the maternal expression, the artist has availed himself of the recognized beauty of the Roman woman, the well-shaped head gracefully poised upon a perfectly modeled neck and bust, the round and tapering arm, the delicate hand and foot, with which to create a central figure of unexcelled grace and loveliness. The flesh tint of the youthful Roman is eminently natural, his expression is quite as intelligent as that of any five-months'-old prodigy, but his quiet sense of comfort, and his evident appreciation of an undisturbed condition of rest, pronounce him a boy of more than ordinary good taste. In one hand the embryo Emperor or lazzarone as the future may develop, grasps feebly an orange, indicating a love for the natural; with the other he reaches wildly after his mamma's ear-ring, indicating that early fondness for art so characteristic of the incipient Roman. The picture is one of the best, if not the best, specimen of BONGUERAU'S pencil this side of the broad Atlantic.

KNAUS.—When writing but recently of an excellent specimen of KNAUS' talent, on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. SCHAUS, we did not anticipate the pleasure of so soon finding him so well represented. The gentleman to whose investment we referred above, has, as one of the three new additions, a picture, by KNAUS, of rare merit. It is quite large, ambitious and effective, called "Going to the Dance." A Rhinish landscape, admirably pictured, from which all sense of mere paint is utterly gone, introduces a group of some twenty peasants, old and young, crippled and stalwart, *en route* for the green sward and the festive dance. Two reckless *gamins* precede them, one standing literally on his head, the other preparing with an absurdly natural *abandon* to perform the same boyish and ticklish undertaking; following the boys are a trio of musicians; a stalwart trooper bears and scrapes a huge bass viol, a neglected dreamy-eyed Beethoven moods and visions over his cremona, and a happy boy toots upon his fife; behind these come the dancers. This group is admirable, full of strength, evidently gathered from some of the innumerable social convocations for which that dancing race is noted. The figures are figures of men and women, not of pictures or fanciful creations; their action is the action of living people, not of dolls or puppets. Such a picture is worth dozens such as we find upon the walls of some of our pretentious schools, and its immediate purchase is an indication of a healthy condition of the American head and pocket.

The same artist, KNAUS, is represented in KNOEDLER'S own collection by a very beautiful parlor picture, that appeals directly and powerfully to the numerous fathers, mothers, sisters and elderly aunts with which our City is blessed. It is called, or aught to be, "The Young Mother." Standing by the side of a recently-purchased cradle is a lovely lady, forgetful of self, holding in her arms a pretty little dumpling, who quietly and all unconscious submits to the open-eyed and open-mouthed admiration of mamma and mamma's youthful and sympathizing sisters. A more lovely group than these three admiring ladies it would be difficult to conceive. The mother, forgetting her own beauty, her dress and appearance, gazes at the infant as only mothers can, and the younger girls, curious, apprehensive, envious, sympathetic, look with wondering interest, now at the baby then at the mother, while the half-uttered questions die away undisclosed. Just beyond this enwrapped group stands a practical maiden aunt, whose uncertain age and certain peculiarities need no cunning interpreter. Her "well-I-declare" state of mind is evident. She regards the mother as a gentle goose, the girls as ridiculous simpletons. At the same time she is kind and practical, for in her hand she bears the plate which the young ladies did not bring, and the refreshment that they forgot. The scene is one of daily occurrence, and one which comes home to us all. The picture is full of merit, artistic in conception, and thoroughly successful in treatment.

MEISSONIER.—We are becoming familiar rapidly with MEISSONIER. KNOEDLER and SCHAUS should live in the artist's heart of hearts, for they give him fame and money, both of which even Frenchmen are popularly believed to regard with favor. The third of the three pictures is by him, and is called "The Cavalier in Waiting." It is one of the largest, most highly colored and most ambitious of the Meissoniers in this country. The scene represents a gaily-dressed cavalier, who grows impatient at the delay he has encountered in the waiting-room of the King. The expression of his face, his attitude, his foot resting on the grate, the cloak thrown back, the sword-hilt resting his hand, indicate with perfect finish the state of the cavalier's mind. His name is before the King, so he dare not go away; his blood is up, and he hates to stay. The sombre gay of his body dress contrasts finely with the brilliant fiery scarlet of his cloak, and the two are well set off by the tapestry that hangs upon the wall. Additional interest is imparted to this picture by the fact that the *locale* is the actual studio of the artist. The floor, the high old-fashioned mantel, the tapestry, are faithful reproductions of those of the room whence, from the facile brush of the famous artist, this and many other well-conceived and wonderfully-finished *genres* have come.

To-morrow evening the Brooklyn Art Association will give its first reception for the season of 1866-7. These receptions are always brilliant socially, and are used by the artists of this City and of Brooklyn, to a very great extent, for the exhibition of new works. The picture-buying community in Brooklyn is very large, and quite worth cultivating.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* states that RICHARD LAWRENCE, whose attempt to assassinate Gen. JACKSON in 1835, will be remembered, is still living, and is an inmate of the Maryland Lunatic Asylum. He is an Englishman, and was insane at the time he made the attempt. He snapped two pistols in succession, both heavily loaded, at Gen. JACKSON'S breast as the President was passing from the Hall of the Representatives to the eastern portico of the Capitol, but neither exploded.

TRADE SALE.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. will begin the Fall trade sale of American and foreign books to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at No. 498 Broadway—sale to be continued daily at 3 P. M. The catalogue contains a great variety of handsome books, suitable for holiday presents.

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MARRIED.

CASHEY—YOUNG.—At the residence of Peter R. Young, Esq., the bride's father, Hackettstown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. G. S. Plumley, Mr. ENOCH T. CASHEY, of Morristown, to Miss M. ADELAIDE YOUNG, of Hackettstown.

HOLLEY—WYSE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, in the Chapel of St. Luke the beloved Physician, Middletown, Conn., by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. J. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. WM. WELLES HOLLEY, of Staten Island, to KATHERINE A., only surviving daughter of John Wyse, Esq., of Middletown, Conn.

HOWELL—HUNTTING.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. S. L. Mershon, WILLIAM P. HOWELL, of New-York, to CECELIA R., daughter of J. Madison Huntting, Esq., of East Hampton.

PECKHAM—ARNOLD.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Jr., of Albany, to HARRIETTE M., daughter of D. H. Arnold, Esq., of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

POMEROY—CROXSON.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel S. Spear, D. D., assisted by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., C. NEWTON POMEROY to FANNIE L., daughter of J. B. Croxson, of Brooklyn.

SMITH—WILHELM.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. A. A. Reinke, ANDREW A. SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ANNIE S., daughter of Frederick Wilhelm, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Friday morning, Nov. 16, Mrs. JANE H. COOPER, late wife of Francis W. Cooper, in the 46th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 6 Varick-place, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 15, DANIEL CARPENTER, aged 50 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Police, of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. & A. M., Zerubbabel Chapter No. 147, R. A. M., and the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and the fraternity in general, also the members of City Lodge No. 151, I. O. O. F., and of Dr. Stryker's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the R. D. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., (Dr. Stryker's,) at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 19th inst., without further invitation. His remains will be deposited temporarily in Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

The officers and members of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room corner of Greene and 4th sts., this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of the late W. M. DANIEL CARPENTER.

CHAS. L. CHAPIN, Senior Warden.
W. B. SHOVE, Secretary.

CYPHERS.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, SAMUEL R. CYPHERS, aged 68 years.

All relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 409 2d-av.

I. O. OF O. F.—The officers and members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Room on Monday, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. SAMUEL R. CYPHERS. ALEX. MATHEWS, N. G.
WM. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DRUMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, after a protracted illness, JAMES P. DRUMMOND, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. E. D. Hurlbut, No. 90 Hicks-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

DUSENBERRY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 18, Mrs. ANN J., wife of Edward B. Dusenberry, and daughter of the late David G. Gillies, Sr.

Her friends, and those of the late Aaron O. King, and of her brothers, Henry D. and Gerardus C. King, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 61 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

FOWLER.—On Sunday, the 18th of 11th month, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, ISAAC P. FOWLER, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on third day at 1 o'clock, at the Friends' Meeting-house, corner Rutherford-place and 15th-st.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 17, at Hastings-upon-Hudson, ISABELLA SMITH, wife of Andrew Fraser, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral service from her late residence on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HINTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 18, Mrs. HILAH, widow of John W. Hinton, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 181 7th-av., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

HOOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 16, Ex-Alderman CHARLES HOOPER, aged 57 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HEWINS.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, ANNA R. DELNOCE, wife of Wm. W. Hewins, and only daughter of Lewis Delnoce, aged 19 years and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, corner of Waverley-st. and Terrace-place, Melrose, N. Y., on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 2:30 P. M., for Melrose Station.

MCKILLOP.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 18, MARY, wife of John McKillop.

The funeral services will take place at the M. E. Church corner Nostrand-av. and Butler-st., (Clove Road,) Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

NEGUS.—In Jersey City, on Friday evening, Nov. 16, after a lingering illness, MARIA E., wife of William I. Negus, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PULLMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 16, JAMES HENRY, second son of John and Mary Pullman, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 123 East 24th-st.

PRATT.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 16, BESSIE COWEN, infant daughter of Henry C. and Kate C. Pratt.

RIKER.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 17, MARY RIKER, widow of James Riker, aged 95 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 West Broadway, without further invitation.

SWEZEY.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 17, EMILY A., wife of John J. Swezey, and daughter of Matthew Ely, aged 21 years.

Funeral services at the family residence, corner of New-York-av. and South Prospect-st., Newark, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

THOMSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, CHARLES THOMSON, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral from the house of his brother-in-law, Robert Carter, No. 5 East 20th-st., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

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Messrs. Tilton & Co. have in press, and will publish soon, a new novel by Mrs. Austin, author of "Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment." It will be entitled "Outpost," but might appropriately be called "After the War." Some of the principal characters are from "Dora Darling," although it has no connection with the former volume. The scene is laid in New-England and the Far West. Dora, who found her relatives just before the close of the war, after residing with them for a short time, retires to a farm in the Far West, which she had inherited from the Colonel of her regiment, and by him named "Outpost." It has great power, and undoubtedly will create quite a sensation in the literary world.—*Boston Journal.*

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Also, a host of occasional writers.

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POLITICAL.

FOR COMPROLLER,
CHARLES L. FLEMING,
TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock. By order.
THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.
C. H. HALL, } Secretaries
H. H. [illegible], }

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5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅛	108⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅛	115⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¼	106½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	115
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	114
New, '65.........	108⅛	108½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	113
10-40 Registered.	100⅛	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅝	112
10-40 Coupon.....	100¼	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110⅛
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TRUSTEES' NOTICE.
The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 24th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—
Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.
And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.
Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.
If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.
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NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK and HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

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THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866. }
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO., }
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, }
No. 29 WALL-ST. }
AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Post Bank.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 27 & 29 PINE-ST,
NEW-YORK,
Draw on London and Paris, Mobile and New-Orleans. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of Europe.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1866. }
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1865 to Oct. 31, 1866:		
On marine and inland risks	$602,270 64	
On fire risks	139,691 79	—$742,462 43
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1865		276,964 47
Total		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1865, to Oct. 31, 1866:		
On marine and inland risks	$554,189 78	
On fire risks	128,932 12	—$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, &c.		87,717 82
Total		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and inland navigation losses	$326,319 66	
Fire losses	92,697 81	
Return premiums	40,529 79	
Reinsurances	54,624 81	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c.	33,157 99	
*Taxes—U. S. tax on premiums, policy, stamps, &c.	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	—$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
Nov. 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, (principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	Par. Market Value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances Made	217,637 23
	Balances Due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and Other Debts Due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and Other Companies, $5,173 00; Estimated Value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 34	— 41,549 60
	Total	$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of national and State taxes.
They have also declared a scrip dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending Oct. 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company for the year 1862, be rendered in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "No certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder, William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding, Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair, Edward Latourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand, James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig, Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal, Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh,
Hugh Craig, A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh,
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.
NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FURS.
FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH
is now offering, at his spacious
FUR WAREROOMS,
No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of
FINE FURS,
at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS'
FURS,
all of his own importation and manufacture.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
NOW OPENING, 3,000 FINE
WAX DOLLS,
JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR
HOLIDAY TRADE.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
our Black Silks, English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Hdkfs., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.
To avoid the rush all through December, customers
WILL DO WELL
to make their purchases early.
R. H. MACY,
14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

CHRISTMAS TRADE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of English bibles, prayer books and church services, beg leave to inform the trade and the public that they have just received an extensive assortment of fine goods for the holidays, in every style of binding and size of type. Trade lists forwarded on application. Loydon Bible Warehouse, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.
SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. E. BALDWIN,
THOS. DUNLAP,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866. }
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.
RICH LACES
AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
We have now in stock a large assortment of
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE COLLARS, SETS BARBES, PARASOL COVERS, FLOUNCES, &c.
ALSO,
A FINE LINE OF BLACK GUIPURE AND CHANTILLY TRIMMING LACES, INFANTS' RICHLY EMBROIDERED BAPTISMAL ROBES, LADIES' PARIS EMBROIDERED ROBE DE CHAMBRES, EMBROIDERED LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMMED AND COLORED-BORDERED DITTO, IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
"CHEILLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
PLUSH LINED,
DOG SKIN,
CASTOR,
CLOTH AND SILK
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
Also,
JUST RECEIVED,
AN INVOICE OF
PARIS EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NOS. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

BLACK SILKS
IN ALL THE VARIOUS MAKES AND STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR
CLOAKS AND DRESSES.
We beg respectfully to call attention to the above stock of goods, as they will be found superior in quality and at lower prices, for the corresponding grade, than can be obtained in any other establishment.
ALSO,
PLAIN,
FANCY FIGURED,
And STRIPED SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
SATINS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NOS. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
MELTONS,
CASSIMERES,
OPERA AND CARRIAGE CLOAKINGS,
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AND
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

PARTY AND BALL DRESSES.
GRENADINE, GAZE DE SOIE,
ILLUSION AND TARLATAN
ROBES,
PLAIN, STRIPED, AND BROCHE,
ALL THE
LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering a
CHOICE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
"VELOUR OTTOMANS," "REPS,"
MERINOS, PRINTED CASHMERES AND DELAINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
SCOTCH WOOL and GALA CLOAKINGS and
DRESS PLAIDS, &c.
ALSO,
an elegant assortment of
"PRINTED CASHMERE ROBE DE CHAMBRES"
JUST RECEIVED.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN
EMBROIDERED AND BEADED SACQUES,
BLACK FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR,
EMBROIDERED AND BEADED SHAWLS,
SILK, PLUSH, VELVET AND CLOTH GARMENTS,
PLAIN AND FANCY OPERA CLOAKS,
TALMAS, JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.
Embracing all the latest FABRICS and SHAPES produced this season, and of OUR OWN WELL-KNOWN and
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN
DRY GOODS AND CARPETING.
In view of our REMOVAL in DECEMBER to our new store, No. 341 8th-av., now in course of construction, and next to the one we have so long occupied, we propose to offer our LARGE STOCK at a GREAT REDUCTION from FORMER PRICES. This will be a good opportunity for housekeepers and others in want of Winter goods.
GEORGE KEYES,
No. 343 8th-av., near 28th-st.

CLOAKS.
VELVET CLOAKS JUST OPENED.
A very good choice of CLOTH SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., latest designs from Paris. Balance of stock 25 per cent. less than market prices.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
No. 1 Waverly-place.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.
WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS.
SATIN DAMASK, triple width, three colors,
AT $10 PER YARD, VALUE $18.
BROCATELLE, single width,
AT $1 50 PER YARD, VALUE $2 50.
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FROM $10 PER PAIR UPWARD,
With a complete stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
RICH EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES
AND
SILK CHAMBERY IN NEW STYLES
FOR EVENING DRESSES;
ALSO
A VARIETY OF SILKS FOR DEMI-TOILETTE.
Striped Poult de Soie at $2 and $2 50 per yard.
Fancy Silks from $1 to $2 per yard.
¾ Black Silks at $1 50 per yard.
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS
Will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, Nov. 19,
WITH NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
At prices lower than ever.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
PLAIN SATIN STRIPED AND BROCHE POPLINS, &c., &c.,
at 75 cents a yard, lately sold at $1 and $1 25.
BROADWAY and 10TH-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
in great variety.
Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves.
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES.
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas,
Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the shortest notice,
AT NO 41 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DRY GOODS.
HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
VIZ., BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, GIMPS, LOOPS, BANDS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, SHADES, TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
UPHOLSTERY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY EXECUTED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

PLAIN CLOAKS,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
A Large and Attractive Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
Of our own Manufacture.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
Our entire large and attractive stock of
FANCY CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, CLOAK-VELVETS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Nov. 19,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
REAL LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFEURS, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Nov. 19,
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, Chemises, Waists, Corsets, Corset Covers, &c. Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Sacques, Coats, Under-dresses, Hats, Caps, Nursery Baskets, Infants' Wardrobes, Bridal Outfits, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
Commencing
MONDAY, NOV. 19,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, SATIN SERGES, POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, WINCEYS, PLAIDS, FANCY DRESS-GOODS, DELAINES, MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH BUGLE TRIMMINGS
Just received, a new line of RICH GOODS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF
RICH WHITE TRIMMINGS,
suitable for
JACKETS,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
NEW
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
CLUNY LACES,
FINE BONNET VELVETS,
RICH SATIN RIBBONS,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE,
FINE HEAVY PLAIN RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS AND ALL COLORS.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
ALL THE
NEW SHAPES.
BONNET FRAMES
AND
FELT HATS,
IN
FINE QUALITIES.
RIBBONS at 10 cents, worth 30 cents.
RIBBONS at 25 cents, worth 62 cents.
RIBBONS at 50 cents, worth $1 25.
RIBBONS at 75 cents, worth $1 50.
RIBBONS at $1, worth $2.
ALL OF WHICH ARE GREAT BARGAINS.
562 FANCY SCARFS at 50 cents, worth $2 18.

VELVET RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND ALL COLORS.
A NEW CASE, JUST RECEIVED AT
REDUCED PRICES.
J. BLUXOME,
1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 25TH and 26TH-STS

LACE CURTAINS,
TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Watered, Broche and Plain Ribbons still cheaper this week.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP-STORE.
Lines of Black and Colored Silk Bonnet Velvets at $1 50, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 per yard and upward.
All Silk Velvets, warranted, $4 75.
Variety of Bonnet materials cheap!
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP-STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers every morning.
New designs in imported French Flowers.
Largest stock in this City to select from.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bugle Gimps, Bugle Fringes, Bugle Headings, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets for Cloaks.
Largest and cheapest lot yet offered!!
All the scarce desirable shades in Ribbon Velvets, ready to-day, every width!
Cheapest lines of Black Silk Ribbon Velvets.
Buttons, endless variety.
This department is crowded with novelties.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Great Bargains in Embroidered and Linen Sets, Collars and Sleeves, Bands, Edgings, &c., &c.
Our Kid Gloves beautifully assorted.
Cheapest Line of Cashmere, Cloth and Lined Gloves yet offered.
Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Felt, Beaver and Straw Hats and Bloomers, every shape and size, at about half last month's prices.
Knitted Woolen Goods, new stock, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Yankee Notion Department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

WATERED RIBBONS.
1,000 pieces best quality,
ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

1,000 GRENADINE ROBES,
Embroidered in colors and white, at less than half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A FRESH LOT OF
PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS
At $100, value $140 to $150,
At $75, value $100,
will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 19.
ALSO,
PARIS-MADE CLOTH PALETOTS
At $10, $15 and $20 each,
being less than the value of the material;
AND
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
Velvet, Plush, Silk and Cloth Paletots and Peplums, just received.
THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, corsets and skirts at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 869 and 871 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS!

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
100 PIECES COLORED,
CHECKED and
PLAID,
at 85 cents per yard;
value $1 35 per yard.
COLORED STRIPE SILKS,
$1 25 per yard;
reduced from $1 75.
CHECKED and STRIPED SILKS,
$1 50 per yard;
reduced from $2.
Also,
PLAIN TAFFETAS,
GROS GRAINS,
POULT DE SOIE
AND
CORDED
BLACK SILK
of the very best makes, at
$3; value $3 75.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
For this week,
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS.
4-4 OTTOMAN VELOURS,
ALL WOOL,
In all the NEW COLORS for the season.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN AMERICA.
475 PIECES OTTOMAN VELOURS
at $1 12½ per yard,
COST THE IMPORTER $1 60 per yard,
And on retail at $1 75 and $2 per yard
all over the City.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts,
GREAT REDUCTION.
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL WOOL,
COLORED AND BLACK,
$1 00, former price $1 50.
1 50, former price 2 00.
1 75, former price 2 25,
and all our
DRESS GOODS,
In PLAIN AND FANCY,
at a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION,
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.
SILK VELOURS FOR DRESSES, THE VERY RICHEST QUALITY SOLD this day at $3 50, in choice of new shades at $2 25.
All wool reps from the manufactories of "Lupin."
100 pieces at $1 75, reduced to $1 25.
100 pieces at $2 15, reduced to $1 50.
VICTORIA WOOL and STRIPED POPLINS for DRESSES and BALMORAL SKIRTING, much under cost.
PLAIDED and STRIPED POPLINS for DRESSES.
THE LARGEST CHOICE EVER OFFERED IN NOVELTIES at this time of the season, at auction prices.
SILK GOODS FOR EVENINGS.
All the NEW SHADES of TAFFETAS, POULT DE SOIE and REPS, just received from Paris.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
150 pieces EUGENIE PLAIDS, all SILK and WOOL, double width, 75c. per yard, worth $1 25.
CLOTH FOR CLOAKINGS,
bought at the late auction sales of Benkard & Hutton and others, just opened and offered at 40 per cent. less than importers' prices.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
Ladies will be the best judges of our bargains, which we guarantee 15 per cent. under manufacturers' prices.
FRENCH LINEN.
SPECIALTY this week, REAL FRENCH LINEN SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, TABLE COVERS, TABLE DAMASK, &c., at cost of importation.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.
No. 1 Waverley-place.

LINENS A SPECIALTY!
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,
which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS,
HOLLANDS, TASSELS, LOOPS, CORDS AND FIXTURES.
No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips carefully put up.

FASHIONS AT THE RACES.
THE JEROME SKIRT IN BLACK REP
WITH WHITE HORSE SHOES,
AND IN WHITE VELOURS
WITH BLACK HORSE SHOES.
THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT SKIRT OF THE SEASON,
At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
WHITE BLANKETS,
COLORED BLANKETS,
BLANKETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
suitable for FAMILY, HOTEL and
PUBLIC INSTITUTION USE,
from the finest cradle to the large 13-4 size, and
FROM $2 75 TO $35 PER PAIR.
BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AN IMMENSE STOCK, OF EVERY KIND to be found at remarkably LOW PRICES.
10,000 U. S. fine large COLORED BLANKETS, from the late Government sale in Philadelphia.
Also, a large lot of
COLORED AND WHITE BLANKETS,
from the AUCTION SALES of Tuesday and Wednesday, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A good assortment of HORSE BLANKETS, bound and unbound, from the finest to the most common.
MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES,
COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS for INSTITUTION USE.
Also, a large and fine assortment of
WHITE MARSEILLES, MANCHESTER and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS,
TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELING and TOWELS, SHEETINGS, SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES,
PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.
IRON FURNITURE;
IRON BEDSTEADS, for FAMILY USE and SOUTHERN and WESTERN TRADE.
CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT STANDS, &c., &c.
PIANO and STORE STOOLS,
WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, made to order.
20,000 UNITED STATES HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, PILLOW-CASES, BED SACKS, &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST.
500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.
ALSO, JOB LOTS OF
CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE
selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down many dress goods to much less than they cost to import, and invite special attention to—
PLAID AND STRIPED WOOL POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS,
EMPRESS CORD, NEW AND VERY CHEAP at 65c.
ALSO,
SEVERAL LOTS OF SUPERIOR BLACK SILK,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS AND ALPACAS,
BLACK CORDED ALPACAS, 63 and 75c., very cheap,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS,
SCARFS, NECKTIES,
J. RUSSELL, No. 239 Wooster-st.,
Third door from Amity.

DRY GOODS.
AT KINZEY'S,
SELLING OFF.
STOCK AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE; STORE TO LET.
STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c.
LADIES' HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.
LADIES' HEM-STITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 20c.
LADIES' NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c.
LADIES' EXTRA WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 31c., 37½c.
EXTRA LIMERICK LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 60c.
TAPE BORDERED, LACE EDGES, 25c.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 11c., 12c.
HANDKERCHIEFS WITH COLORED BORDERS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c.
GENTS' EXTRA ALL LINEN, 25c., 28c., 31c.
1,200 BALMORALS
BELOW COST.
12,000 PIECES
SILK VELVETS TO BE
SOLD THIS WEEK, 25c. PIECE.
500 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 10c. PIECE.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 8c.
RICH MEDALLION RIBBONS, WORTH 63c., 25c.
RICH SILK BELT RIBBONS, 12½c.
WE ARE SELLING $3 HAIR-NETS AT 25c.
SILK RIBBONS WITH GILT FIGURES, 5c.
BUTTONS IN
VELVET, JET, SILK, BUGLE, STEEL, FANCY PEARL,
MEDALLION, GILT AND RUBBER, EVERY STYLE.
OUR 12½c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 3c. DOZEN.
OUR 25c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 6c. DOZEN.
OUR 37½c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 10c. DOZEN.
OUR 50c. BUTTONS REDUCED TO 12½c. DOZEN.
BEST PINS, 3c. PAPER.
OUR NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
HOOKS & EYES, 1c. CARD.
WHITE STAR-BRAIDS, 2c. PIECE.
CLARK'S GENUINE 200-YARD COTTON, 6c.
SEWING-SILKS, 1c. SPOOL.
LOTS COMBS, BRAIDS, PERFUMERY.
LOTS OF FINE POMADES REDUCED TO 10c.
CLOSING OUT.
THIS WEEK LOT FINE SLEEVE-BUTTONS,
SCARF-PINS, NECKLACES, JET ORNAMENTS,
PINS, EAR-RINGS, SHAWL-PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS.
LOTS OF BRAIDS, 1c., 3c., 5c., 6c. PIECE.
3,000 FELT HATS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES, 25c. to 75c.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
QUARTER PRICE, 1c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c. YARD.
DRESS-GOODS MUST
BE SOLD THIS WEEK.
POPLINS, MERINOS, SILK STRIPES, ALPACAS, &c., &c.
AT 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 37½c. (WAY DOWN.)
WOOLEN GOODS.
YOU CAN BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
LOTS OF SONTAGS AND SHAWLS, 50c., 75c.
LOTS OF ZEPHYR NUBIAS, 31c. to 50c.
LOTS OF WOOLEN HOODS, 12½c. to 50c.
LOTS OF BREAKFAST SHAWLS, 75c. to $1 50.
BARGAINS.
LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c.
LOTS OF MERINO HOSE, 18c., 20c., 22c.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL HOSE, 25c.
EXTRA HEAVY-RIBBED HOSE, 18c.
LADIES' FLEECED HOSE, 25c.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
ALL OUR GLOVES MARKED DOWN.
LADIES, GENTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE, FROM 6c. PAIR UP.
WILL BE OFFERED THIS
WEEK TO CLOSE, 5,000 FINE EMBROIDERED
HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $1 25, WORTH 50c. to $3.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d-sts.

FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS.
Fourteen cases just received per last steamer,
BEAUTIFUL SHAPES
and all sizes. The trade supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

BLACK SILK QUILTED
AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
Very elegant and warm for the Winter, at
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.
At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

WHITE EMBROIDERED, FLOUNCED AND TUCKED FRENCH SKIRTS,
Just received at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE
OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS. Some lots really less than half their value.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $4 50 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
One case BLACK EUGENIE'S, $5 50.
N. B.—No such bargains have been offered since 1857.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.; former price, 18c. and 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
The above are our prices for MONDAY. They are from 5c. to 12c. a yard below any other store, and full that much cheaper than they were last week.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM OF US,
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

NEW CARPET STORE JUST OPENED.
—We have received from auction over 300 pieces of Brussels and ingrain carpets at a great reduction from last month's prices. Cotton and wool carpets 50 cents. All wool 75 cents. Superior, all wool, $1 to $1 25. Power looms from $1 37 to $1 50. Our stock of tapestries, body Brussels and royal velvets will compare with any house in the City. Oil-cloths from one to six yards wide, druggets, &c., window shades, rugs, mats, &c., &c.
D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; she is fully competent in taking care of the dining-room and keeping the silver in perfect order; first-class City and country references can be given from her last employer's. Call, for two days, at No. 218 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to do plain sewing or chamberwork; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 255 East 14th-st., third flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; is a good, careful driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS competent laundress; she understands family washing in general and does fluting neatly; also, lace curtains equal to new; families' clothes done on reasonable terms; good reference given. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress, or fine washing; seven years' City references; can be recommended in every respect as a good, faithful, honest and industrious girl; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do sewing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on the machine, and give the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 4 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or child's nurse; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS woman of 30, as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and laundress or fine washing; can flute, do up fine linen, &c.; City or country; best City reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—AS LADIES' MAID, A COMPETENT person who can cut and fit ladies and children's clothes, and dress hair; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Washington-square, on November 20th and 21st, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A WELL EXPERIENCED young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 338 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of sewing and operate on a machine; can cut and fit boys' and ladies' dresses; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; is a good baker and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., first floor, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 232 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl, neat and respectful; is an excellent washer and ironer; economical and reliable; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, City or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country to do the general work of a small private family; an excellent baker; does up linens in style; or as chambermaid and waitress; wages $9. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is also an excellent cleaner and whitewasher; good reference. Call at No. 275 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; had five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to wait on an invalid lady or chambermaid and the care of children. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, healthy, married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen for three days, at No. 73 10th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has unexceptional City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a plain seamstress; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress; fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS plain laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family. Can be seen at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; no objections to assist in washing; best City reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work, fluting, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; City or country; she is an excellent cook and baker; will wash; has the best references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUAtion to write or attend in a store. Address, for one week, C. M., Station C.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 449 6th-av., corner of 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE GIRLS, as cook, chambermaid and waitress, and chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 180 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families or gentlemen. For reference, &c., apply at the house of an employer, No. 63 East 28th-st.

WISHES TO GO SOUTH—A FIRST-CLASS nurse, accustomed to the care of children or invalids; can give the best of City reference. Please call for three days, at No. 275 6th-av.

MALES.
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.
A competent buyer is open for an engagement, to commence on the 1st of January. Address C. B. A., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising all kinds of stock, the laying of grounds; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and out of employment in consequence of his family going to Europe. Can be recommended highly by a member of his family. Call at or address No. 4 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of City references. Can be seen at his last employer, from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS had four years' experience in the Governmental depots, a situation as book-keeper in a mercantile or banking house; unexceptionable references given. Address BAXTER, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has unexceptionable recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer a situation; has first-class references; understands his business; has 11 years' reference from last employer; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class waiter, in a private family; a respectable, steady man; has good City references; will be heard of for three days if not engaged. Address T. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call or address J. D. at Mr. Clinch's seed-store, No. 25 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man, who understands his business, and would be willing and obliging; best references given. Address J. K., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young Protestant German; understands both business perfectly well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant, and has good reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference. Apply for two days at 916 Broadway, near 21st-st.

A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OLD, JUST left school, resides with his parents, wishes a situation in a wholesale house, or in a country store; has good reference. Address X. Y., Box No. 161 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—A MAN IN EVERY WORKSHOP, factory, store and yard where there are a number of others employed, to act as agents for the Grand Presentation Festival for the benefit of the destitute and orphan children of soldiers and sailors. Subscription lists will be furnished gratis, with circulars explaining the whole affair. This invitation is meant to appeal to the charity and benevolence of all mechanics and workingmen. Liberal allowances will be made to those who will devote an hour to this cause. Please call or inclose stamp for particulars to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS with good recommendations wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 TO $250 A MONTH to sell the genuine common sense family Sewing-Machine; price only $20; fully warranted for 5 years. For particulars call or address H. H. REGISTER & CO., No. 88 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL BRAUN'S GLASS cleaning polish, patented; sold everywhere; city and country; large profits to agents. For particulars call or address C. M. BRAUN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD THOROUGH GIRL TO DO up stair-work, and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages $10. Call, with City reference, at No. 208 West 28th-st.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBING-house on Broadway, three or four first-class salesmen having a large and prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 982 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HAT AND STRAW goods salesmen; none need apply but those who have a good trade. D. P. CLARK & BROTHERS, No. 330 Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITRESS. APply before 12 o'clock, for two days, at No. 40 West 32d-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, A FIRST-CLASS waiter man, for the City, with good references. None other need apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

STATIONERY.
MAGIC INK
For writing in all colors and shades out of one bottle. Price $1 a box. For sale everywhere.
G. DE CORDOVA,
No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Meade.

DENTISTRY.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 18,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....Bocande....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, Jan. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA sails....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
ETNA....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Dec. 15
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
CHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 21
TARIFA....Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY....Dec. 1
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY....Dec. 8
DENMARK....SATURDAY....Dec. 15
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. Berry, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
MORRO CASTLE, Adams, Thursday, Nov. 22.
EAGLE, Greene, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, Slocum, Thursday, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 1.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. Howes, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. Jeff. Maury, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. C. H. Bradbury.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. Gray, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Jerry W. Smith, Commander, On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. Caulkins, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. Marshman, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.
The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—WEDNESDAYS and Saturdays. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A1 elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, Ira Bursley, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. Everson, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6: freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,

PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship SANTEE, Capt. J. Sherman, is now loading at Pier No. 20 East River, and will positively sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 937 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA, No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen at 8½ A. M., to ladies at 10; to both at 4½ P. M. For circulars address through Box No. 6,128. Mr. Favarger not being able to call on all the persons who wish to see him about his system, in answer to all the letters of inquiry, and being requested by a number of ladies who could not attend before, will repeat a last expose and illustration of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the Chapel, No. 9 University-place. Seats free.
Mr. Favarger will give a reading in the French language on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 22, at the same time and place. Tickets 50 cents. Teachers can procure tickets at half-price, for themselves and pupils, at Mr. F. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching is desirous of giving lessons in the English branches or on the piano in private families. Terms moderate. Apply to Miss W., No. 170 East 49th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments, Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 143 East 34th-st., New-York.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in classics, French, mathematics, and English branches, at his own rooms or the residences of his pupils; highest references given. Address TUTOR, No. 35 Gramercy-place.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, studying a profession in the City, employment for two unoccupied hours every afternoon. Address C. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST., One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

MUSICAL BOXES

of every variety, PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES, and costing from $5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION on the piano at pupils' residences for $15 per quarter; best of reference given. Address, with residence, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

THE DECKER PIANO.—A FULL ASSORTMENT of these celebrated instruments to be found only at No. 4 Bleecker-st. Circulars sent on application. E. B. DECKER, late of Broome-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ORGANist an engagement in New-York or vicinity. Best of reference. Apply to J. W. CURRIER at Mason & Hamlin's No. 596 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT, and SOLD IN INSTALLMENTS. A fine stock on hand. PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen, No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Opposite Trinity Church.)
In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to Real Estate, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers, and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the Landed Affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. Brown as an old Auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN.
H. HENRIQUES, long connected with this class of business, will be in attendance at the office.
ALLEN & BROWN offer the following lots for sale:
Block of lots from 5th to Madison-av., south of 59th-st.
Extra size lot S. W. corner 5th-av.
Several parcels of lots south of Central Park.
Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs.
Lots on the streets adjacent to the Central Park.
Several large plots of lots in desirable locations for improvement or investment.
10 lots on 58th and 59th sts., 125 feet, east of 5th-av.
Lots on the principal streets and avenues, south and north of the Central Park.
A number of first-class residences on Madison, 5th, and Park avs. and Murray Hill.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business: is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE valuable property known as the Kingston Mills, situated on the Millstone River, within 300 yards of the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and Delaware and Raritan Canal locks; never-failing water-power, large and convenient dwellings and necessary outbuildings, with six acres of land. For particulars apply to C. P. GULICK, Sub-Treasury, New-York, or J. S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Cranberry, on the road leading to Princeton, two miles from New-Jersey Railroad Depot, and four from Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, containing 125 acres, 25 of which are wood-land; the balance under cultivation; lands well watered; dwelling-house and outbuildings new and convenient; land well fenced. For particulars apply to ISAAC S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 200 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE STEVENS House; about five lots, southwest corner of Broadway and Morris-st., $170,000. Also a five-story marble store, near and west of Broadway. First-class 5th-av. house and stable. In from 12 to 2. A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone full-sized house and lot, No. 11 West 31st-st., near 5th-av. House is well built, has all the modern improvements, is in good order, and can be occupied immediately. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house in Mount Vernon, near the railroad station; nine rooms; lot 100x105 feet; fruit, &c.; furniture and carpets will be sold if wanted; possession immediately. Apply to C. H. MARTYN, No. 34 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, IN MORrisania, a new Gothic villa cottage, 12 rooms, slate roof, well and cistern water in house; from three to five minutes from horse and steam cars; price $6,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

DISTILLERY, WITH LEASE, FOUR lots, fronting two streets, for sale; capacity about 65 barrels; can be in complete working order in a few days. Inquire E. PLATT, No. 60 Pine-st., back office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, brown-stone, four-story, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., with furniture. Price $30,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—LOTS FOR SALE or lease, for 14 or 21 years, on 10th-av., near 35th-st. WM. HURRY, No. 69 William-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NORTHEAST corner 11th-av. and 58th-st., 100 feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 211 DUANE-ST., corner of Caroline-st., opposite Erie Buildings. Inquire at No. 6 Caroline-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

ENGLEWOOD.—A DESIRABLE ESTATE IN Englewood, New-Jersey, is offered for sale. Address D. W., No. 200 Mulberry-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, A very desirable residence in Yonkers. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 34 Barclay-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three stories, high basement and attic; gas, bath; and furniture for sale; price $4,000 cash, including rent to May; immediate possession. Address "HEIGHTS," *Evening Post*, New-York.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., A FURNISHED house, for four months, in a good location, only three minutes' walk from depot; it has hot and cold water, gas and furnace, with a large stable. Will be let low to a responsible party. Address S., Box 2,485 Post-office.

A STORE IN CHAMBERS AND READE sts. to let, near Broadway; possession any time; the best place in this City to rent or have rented. N. C. BISHOP, No. 67 Liberty-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET—Twenty minutes from 42d-st., sixteen rooms, high ground, all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

STABLE TO RENT—REAR OF NO. 140 EAST 20th-st.; five stalls; room for three carriages; rooms for coachman and family; rent $125 per month. Apply at No. 65 East 19th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LIGHT room on Canal-st., near Broadway. Power unexceptionable and rent reasonable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 192 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 6 West 14th-st. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. HARVEY, No. 170 Broadway.

NO. 2 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED PARlor and bedrooms adjoining; also, a few other rooms can be obtained of a widow lady.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, within a few steps of the Fifth-av. Hotel. Inquire at No. 1,128 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let, eligibly situated, No. 3 West 42d-st., one door from 5th-av. Can be seen at any hour.

170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with bath-room adjoining, for gentlemen only, without board.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class houses to let or for sale. N. C. BISHOP, No. 67 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A.—ROOMS WANTED, EN SUITE AND single, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board. Call and give full description. Parties waiting. BRYAN & CO., Board and Room Agency, No. 58 Liberty-st., Room No. 22, second story.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN AND wives or single gentlemen; north side of Washington-square, No. 1 1 Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and servant; will want room and bedroom adjoining, and a room for the girl; dinner middle of the day preferred. Address Box No. 754 Post-office, stating terms and location.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT ROOM on the second floor, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, in a private family in South Bergen, N. J.; location desirable; half an hour's ride from Jersey City Ferry by horse car railroad. Address A. W., Box No. 575 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a first-class neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., at a moderate price; the most satisfactory references given and required. Address C. R. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS with board, singly or in suites, in a private family, No. 238 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best references given and required.

145 LEXINGTON-AV., SOUTHEAST corner 30th-st. To let, handsomely furnished rooms, to one or two families, with private table only; also, rooms to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Large rooms, newly furnished, to let en suite or single; also parlor floor to let. Meals if desired. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened, No. 759 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH Floor, and one on the first, can be had with board at No. 66 East 17th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, will be presented, (for the first time this season,) with all the completeness of scenery, costumes and appointments that distinguishes this establishment, the third of the series of OLD STANDARD COMEDIES, entitled the POOR GENTLEMAN, (By George Colman, the Younger,) with the following capital cast:
Sir Robert Bramble....Mr. John Gilbert
Frederick Bramble....Mr. Frederic Robinson
Lieut. Worthington....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Humphrey Dobbins....Mr. George Holland
Dr. Ollapod....Mr. A. W. Young
Sir Charles Cropland....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Corporal Foss....Mr. W. H. Norton
Valet....Mr. Graham
Emily Worthington....Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Lucretia Mac Tab....Mrs. Vernon
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, will be given for the last time for the present, on account of forthcoming novelties, Dr. Westland Marston's beautiful comedy, entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22—£100,000.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23—THE RIVALS.
In active preparation, and will speedily be produced, the beautiful drama entitled DREAMS OF DELUSION, and the delightful comedy of RURAL FELICITY.
Together with an entirely NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

Long Strike

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
TO THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

A CARD.—In consequence of the unprecedented success of M. HARTZ's new illusion, THE MYSTERY, pronounced by the Press and public the most startling illusion of the day, and the great demand for seats on the evening of the entertainments, the public are respectfully informed that seats can be secured six days in advance at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 P. M.
Sixty-eighth representation of the popular Magician, M. HARTZ, when he will perform new wonders and miracles of the most extraordinary character, including
THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
ARIEL BELL, SHOWER OF GOLD,
and the most startling phenomenon ever witnessed, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.
A. Sedgwick will, in the course of the evening, perform on the English concertina. Tickets 50c.; reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2; doors open at 1½.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
IMMENSE SUCCESS. GRIFFITH GAUNT. EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLD BOWERY—MANAGER, G. L. FOX.

Immense success of the pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and Pantomime Troupe. TWO PIECES with the DRAMATIC COMPANY.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

PEASE AND SEVERINI'S FIRST MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock.
Soprano—Miss Kate McDonald.
Tenor—Signor Severini.
Pianist—Mr. Alfred H. Pease.
Pianist and Accompanyist—Mr. G. W. Colby.
Doors open at 2½.
Tickets one dollar each. For sale at Steinway's; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A great variety for sale at the Fair for Freedmen and Orphans, to be opened at BLANCARD'S PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, on TUESDAY, 20th inst. at 7 P. M. Valuable old Italian lace tidies; collections of autographs, photographs, engravings and paintings; dolls, gingham and Shaker ware for children; babies' dresses, embroidered fur rugs, &c., &c.
A boat will leave Pier No. 19, North River, for New-Brighton, at 6:30 P. M., and will return to New-York at 9 P. M., on Tuesday.

MEDICAL.

THE EGYPTIAN PILE HERB

Will effect a speedy and permanent cure of piles whatever form and at any stage. It is the only positiv universal, never-failing cure known.
$2 will procure a sufficient quantity to cure the most obstinate case. Money refunded in all cases of failure.
To be obtained only by direct application by letter or in person to THOMAS L. CASTLETON, No. 131 Amity-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

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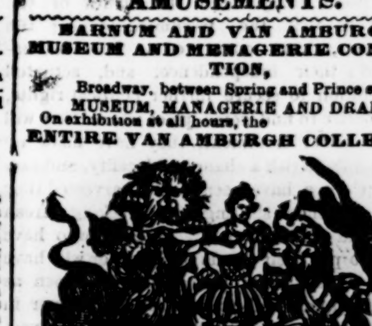
MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MANAGERIE AND DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION



OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, PANTHERS, ZEBRA, IBEX, PERFORMING MULES, OSTRICH, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING,
To afford ample room for the display of this GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION, FIVE NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOONS have been added, containing ONE HUNDRED CAGES.
For the especial benefit of LADIES, FAMILIES, AND CHILDREN, a performance will be given EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
The stage of the Lecture-Room has been adapted in its construction for instant convertability from the requirements of Dramatic Performances, into A LARGE AND SPLENDID ARENA, representing a MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SCENE, painted by the celebrated artist, MR. GEORGE HEILGE, and in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL, the wonderful PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, whose intelligent and difficult performance is an interesting feature in this MARVELOUS EXHIBITION.
None have exercised a greater control over the inhabitants of the African forests and jungles than MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING.
At each entertainment he WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, consisting of AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, who will show off their comic instinct, and surpass in cunning antics and excessive drollery anything heretofore presented.
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS astonish, amuse, and delight with their exhibition.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, or at the CONCLUSION OF THE MORNING PERFORMANCE.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½, will be acted Tobin's great comedy of THE HONEYMOON, in which the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.
THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance. Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr. TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited, JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK, Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

GEMS FROM THE BLACK CROOK.

BY THOMAS BAKER.
The beautiful Waltz and Galop, as danced every night with such immense success at Niblo's Garden. Price of Waltz, 50 cents; Galop, 40 cents. Copies sent by mail. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Engagement with that unequaled Equestrienne and Protean Actress, MISS KATE FISHER, Who will appear as MAZEPPA.
Introducing her celebrated Trained Horse, WONDER.
With the drama of HARRY BLAKE.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
A TRIP A TRIP
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MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
H. L. BATEMAN and L. F. HARRISON....Directors.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE.
A corps of artists universally conceded to be ENTIRELY UNEQUALED, and which has awakened a genuine enthusiasm by its marked superiority over any musical combination that has ever appeared in this or any other country:
Mme PAREPA, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRANTI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Sig. FORTUNA, Mr. J. L. HATTON, Conductor.
The following programme has been selected for this FAREWELL OCCASION:
MME. PAREPA will sing the cavatina "Quo la Voce," (Puritani,) the "Shadow Song," (Dinorah,) the duo "Una Notte a Venezia," with Signor Brignoli, and the trio "Vieni al Mar," with Signors Brignoli and Fortuna.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing the reverie "Sognai," (by Arditi,) by request Mr. Hatton's ballad of "Good-bye, Sweetheart, and in the duo and trio.
SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing the cavatina "Don Magnifico," and the duo "D'un Bel Uso," with Signor Fortuna.
SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing the cavatina "Della Vita," and in the duo and trio.
Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Listz's "Midsummer Night's Dream," his own "Recollections of Home," and a duo with Mr. Carl Rosa.
Mr. CARL ROSA will play a solo, (Trovatore,) and the duo with Mr. Mills.
CONDUCTOR....Mr. J. HATTON.
Reserved seats, $1; to be secured at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at No. 112 Broadway.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRANDE MATINEE MUSICALE AT STEINWAY HALL,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
Miss Nettie Sterling, Mr. G. Simpson, Messrs. S. B. Mills, (by kind permission of Mr. H. L. Bateman,) and R. Goldbeck.
Admission $1.
Reserved seats may now be secured at the rooms of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., until the day of the concert without extra charge.

FAIR

For the benefit of THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN and THE ORPHAN'S HOME, Mariner's Harbor, S. I.
To be opened at the Pavilion, New-Brighton, on the Evening of the 20th November, 1866, and close on Thursday night, at 10 P. M.
Entrance tickets, to be purchased at the door, 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.
Hours for opening and closing:
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, opens, 7 P. M., closes, 10 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, opens, 11 A. M., closes, 10 P. M.
Boats leave for New-Brighton, from New-York, Pier No. 19 North River, at 10½, 12½ and 2 P. M.
This Fair offers a desirable opportunity for persons desirous of purchasing Christmas gifts.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's grand oratorio "SAMSON" Will be performed at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1866, with full chorus and orchestra and the GREAT ORGAN. The solos will be sustained by Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Mme. F. R. RITTER, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
Tickets $1. For sale at the principal music stores in Brooklyn and New-York, at the piano warerooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and at the stationary store of J. Leach, No. 86 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CECILIAN CHOIR,

(DR. CUTLER CHOIR MASTER,) Consisting of 100 male voices, among whom are sixty of the finest boy sopranos ever heard in America, will perform Handel's Oratorio Samson at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets $1. For sale at all music, book and drug-stores.
H. L. BATEMAN, L. F. HARRISON, Directors.

GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES AT IRVING HALL.

2. "THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND." TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.
Tickets to be had at all the music and book stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ARTIST FUND SOCIETY is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS of the brilliant and beautiful artiste, MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of EAST LYNNE. EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL, MME. VINE, } ....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM AND A POWERFUL CAST.
THURSDAY, LADY OF LYONS.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23, BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear as JULIET, in ROMEO AND JULIET.
Assisted by her sister, MRS. F. B. CONWAY, (who has kindly volunteered,) AS ROMEO.
Seats secured six days in advance.

A CARD. WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that MR. EDWIN BOOTH Will open his regular SERIES OF PERFORMANCES at this theatre on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, in the character of HAMLET, alternating with Max Maretzek's GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and a GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
Box book open MONDAY, Nov. 19. Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50; reserved dress circle seats, $1; private boxes, $7 to $10.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, AT WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Mr. MAX MARETZEK to give a series of FIFTEEN EVENING PERFORMANCES OF ITALIAN OPERA.
Alternating with the performances of MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
To be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK FOR FIVE WEEKS ONLY.
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
The repertoire for the first week will consist of the following operas:
MONDAY, Nov. 26—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28—FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30—STAR OF THE NORTH.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 1—A GRAND MATINEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Persons desirous of subscribing for the entire season are respectfully informed that the Box Office will be open for subscribers on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19, 20 and 21. The sale of tickets for single representations will begin at the usual ticket offices, and at the Winter Garden, Thursday, Nov. 22.
PRICES.—General admission to parquette, balcony and dress circle, $1 50. Seats secured according to location from 50 cents to $1 extra. Private boxes, according to size and location, from $12 to $18.

RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn, before her departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
FRENCH THEATRE—DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
Ristori ticket office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov 19—22d Subscription.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 23d Subscription—MARY STUART. FRIDAY, Nov. 23—24th and Last Subscription—BENEFIT OF MME. RISTORI. SATURDAY, Nov. 24—RISTORI'S FAREWELL BENEFIT MATINEE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY....RISTORI.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22, Benefit of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Ticket offices—Brooklyn Academy and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, ONLY CONCERT OF THE BATEMAN TROUPE THIS SEASON.
PROGRAMME.
MME. PAREPA will sing the cavatina "Bel Raggio," the song "Nightingale's Trill, the duo "Per Valli" with Signor Brignoli, and the trio "Zitti, Zitti" with Brignoli and Fortuna.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will sing the romanzas "M'appari" and "La mia Letizia," and in the duo and trio.
SIGNOR FERRANTI will sing the cavatina "Largo al Factotum" and the tarantella "Invito Alla Danza."
SIGNOR FORTUNA will sing the aria "Alla Pace," and in the trio.
Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Listz's "L'Africaine" and "Midsummer Night's Dream."
Mr. CARL ROSA will play Alard's Valse de Concert and Leonard's Souvenir d'Haydn.
THE ORCHESTRA will play the overture "Maritana," and a grand March.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS....Conductor
Mr. J. L. HATTON....At the Piano
Admission $1; secured seats $1 50. Doors open at 7½; concert at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES at 2 On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY; EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD, whose STARTLING AND EXCITING ACTS are nightly received by crowded and fashionable audiences, with UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM; ROBERT STICKNEY, CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE who has produced an impression upon the public unsurpassed in the annals of the arena; EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD-WONDER, whose marvelous feats upon the tight-rope have drawn forth the enthusiastic commendations of the public and the Press on both sides of the Atlantic, together with the entire strength of the INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE attached to this establishment, comprising the BEST ARTISTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA in every department of equestrian and gymnastic talent, will appear in a BRILLIANT AND EXCITING PROGRAMME OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL, surpassing in INTEREST, NOVELTY AND VARIETY, anything of the kind hitherto offered on this continent. THE ADMIRABLE CLOWNS, NAT AUSTIN AND JOE PENTLAND, will enliven the performances with an infinite variety of quirks and comicalities. PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES of exquisite beauty and miraculous sagacity. AN EXTRA MATINEE On MONDAY, Nov. 26, (Evacuation Day.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 7¾ P. M. THE CAID. Opera Bouffe, in 2 Acts.
Words by Sauvage; Music by Ambroise Thomas.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.
The enthusiasm still continues. THE MONSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD Crowding the Hall nightly.
Secure seats three days in advance.
The only LEON, the great KELLY, the witty CHRISTY, the funny SEYMOUR, the merry ALLEN, the eccentric PRICE, assisted by a numerous corps of Artists.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.

Grand Performance at the WINTER GARDEN, of BOGUMIL DAWISON, in RICHARD III., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, for the benefit of the German Hospital.
Tickets for sale on Wednesday morning at the office of the Theatre, and the principal music stores.

BLACK CROOK—FRENCH BALLET TROUPE; card photographs, colored exactly as they appear; price 35 cents each, 3 for $1, $4 per dozen; 50 different kinds sent by mail to any address. W. C. WEMYSS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.
25 Parlor Pantomimes, with full directions, for $2 50.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

LECTURES.

A. A. FAVARGER INVITES THE LOVERS of languages to a requested and last expose of his mode of teaching to speak French, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 9 University-place. A reading in the French language on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. See "Instruction."

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE. DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City. PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY, No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av. New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

GEORGIA.

The Northern Elections—Their Influence—Assumed Apathy—Real Interest in Political Affairs—The Freedmen—Desire to Emigrate—New System of Contracting—Moral Effect of Troops in Garrison, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Monday, Nov. 12, 1866.

The result of the recent Northern elections is probably as important in its influence on the South as in the interested States themselves. The first dispatches, stating that HOFFMAN had carried your City by fifty thousand majority, and giving indications of Democratic victories in other localities, were hailed with almost unspeakable joy, betraying an astonishing lack of ignorance on the part of the people at large regarding the political sentiments of your rural districts. While it was felt that the result would not in any manner materially change the strength of the Radical majority in Congress, it was thought that it would serve as a check on the designs of the Radical leaders, and was perhaps the forerunner of future and more satisfactory achievements. It fully developed the fact that the South, to-day, has but little sympathy or feeling in common with any political organization in the country other than the Democratic Party. The people have been educated to believe that BUTLER, STEVENS and other malignant Radical leaders reflect the sentiment of the Republican Party in their confiscation, torch and turpentine speeches, and forget that the broad principles of the Baltimore Platform form the true criterion by which to judge of the desires of the masses of the Republican voters. The old phrase—"Black Republican"—is on everybody's lips throughout the whole State, coupled with expressions which forcibly remind the hearer of the efforts so successfully made by the leaders of the South to "fire the Southern heart" against Northern (so-called) aggression during the period immediately preceding the rebellion. All this indicates that, notwithstanding the loudly-proclaimed and well-assumed apathy of the Southern people relative to such matters, they still are wide awake, and take a heartfelt interest in the political condition of the country.

A great many intelligent men in the South have, since the development of the non-admission policy of Congress, determined not to vote again or to mingle in any political affairs in any manner whatever. Others, taking a different view of the matter, now consider the exercise of their voting privilege a duty which they owe to their State and the welfare of the community at large. One old gentleman, a wealthy planter in the interior of this State, expressed the opinion not long since that if the men of his class had interested themselves more with political matters previous to the war, it would never have occurred; "for," said he, "we allowed TOOMBS and COBB and that class to do the thinking and leading of the people, and many of us did not even trouble ourselves to vote, until we found the State brought to the very verge of civil war and too far committed to back out." Another person, of equal standing in the State, expressed the opinion to me that, with all their promised adherence to State Rights doctrines, TOOMBS and his class would have plunged the State into revolution even if they had not been able to carry her "out of the Union." The preparatory steps for secession were made silently by the leaders of the movement, and thousands of intelligent men were astonished, when the tocsin was finally sounded, to find themselves surrounded by a community ready and ripe for the overt act of rebellion. They could not do anything to stem the current at that late hour, although, as is well known, many of them mounted the stump in Georgia, and up to the very last moment opposed the secession of the State. One of this class, in Milledgeville, a few days before the ordinance of secession was passed, asked TOOMBS what he would do if the State refused to go out;" to which he replied that Georgia was too high-toned to submit to the domination of an abolitionist as President, and he knew she would secede; but if she did not, he would be the first one to draw his sword against her. This sentiment, from the lips of the great fire-eater, elicited the warmest applause from the surrounding crowd, demonstrating the fact that the masses were already under his control and that of men of his kidney. Revolution was then a foregone conclusion, and although opposed to it hundreds of wealthy planters were involuntarily carried into the stream. The knowledge that, by their own disregard of political affairs, demagogues and traitors had been enabled to accomplish their aims, must have haunted these men during the whole of the four years' struggle, and they will profit in the future by their past experience. They are most of them now as good "Southern men" as the original secessionists themselves, for they naturally sympathize with their own section and blame the North for the loss of property and devastation of country which they brought on themselves; but hereafter they will exert a powerful influence in repressing extreme doctrines of any character whatever.

I have traveled sufficiently in Georgia during the past fortnight to obtain some reliable information regarding the existing *status* of the freedmen. Compared with their condition last Spring, when I visited most of the prominent points in the State, I do not hesitate to assert my belief that they are much better cared for, and better off now in every respect. In the larger cities and towns their treatment by the whites is more liberal, and their proper legal rights are granted to them with less grumbling and objection than six months ago. In the country murders and other outrages have been suffered by them, and the perpetrators allowed to go unpunished in a great many instances; but I think a truthful record would show that there is less and less to be complained of by them every month. A Convention was held by them in Macon not long since, at which they took active steps to secure further civil and political privileges, and among other things each delegate was called on to report the actual number of murders committed in his county during the current year. The number thus reported was truly appalling, amounting, I am informed, to nearly two hundred, of which actual and reliable information was in the possession of the delegates, while a large number of missing men were reported, whose cases naturally gave rise to suspicion of foul play. The civil authorities in the different counties have, as a general rule, failed to take effective cognizance of these facts, and although, in a majority of the cases reported, the parties charged with the commission of the crimes have been indicted, but few trials and still fewer convictions have occurred. Quite a number of the delegates have remained in Macon since the adjournment of the Convention, fearing to go home, after taking so bold a stand for what they consider justice and right, and place their lives in the hands of unprincipled law-breakers. A general desire to emigrate seems to have obtained largely among the freedmen in the central portion of the State, and already parties have organized for the purpose of going to Liberia, while others are preparing to take advantage of the eighty-acre homestead law and settle in Arkansas or Louisiana. This desire is to be lamented, particularly because good labor is actually scarce in that locality, and the class under its influence are of the best laborers, who have succeeded in saving small sums of money since their emancipation, amounting in some few cases to nearly a thousand dollars. General and widespread complaint is made by the planters that they are unable to make contracts with the freedmen for the ensuing year, and already the wornout falsehood that they expect a donation of land from the General Government on Christmas is being repeated as a reason for their disinclination to renew their obligations. The truth of the matter is that the freedmen, during the past year, have come to a full realization of their independence, and, actuated by ambition to secure further political rights, and a desire to find some place where they will receive better treatment, they have made up their minds to risk a change of locality, and now that the crops have been partly harvested they have commenced shifting about, seeking "fresh fields and pastures new." Planters who have failed to pay their hands this year, or who have earned a reputation among the freedmen as hard and unjust task-masters, by the manner in which they have treated them during the past year, cannot secure labor for the future at any price. On the contrary, those who have paid well, fed well, and behaved well generally toward their employes, find but little difficulty in obtaining the best of labor. Involuntarily and without premeditation, the freedmen have organized themselves into a protective association, prompted by mutual interest, which is as effective as any mechanics' union in the North, and already the South has commenced to feel the power of labor over capital. Slowly but surely, and by such indirect influences as this general protective combination, the freedmen are working a revolution in sentiment here which will finally result in their obtaining enlarged privileges from the hands of those who are now most violently opposed to them.

It is probable that many of the freedmen will refuse to contract at all during the coming year, preferring to work by the day, week or month, as the case may be, and as their own ideas of self-interest will be best conserved. They know very well now that the labor laws of the different States are ineffectual and that they cannot be compelled to assume obligations unwillingly. As long as they can keep clear of a charge of vagrancy, they know that they can come and go as they please. It is astonishing to observe in them what seems to be almost intuitive knowledge of their rights, and it is equally remarkable to learn from them the fact that they, in a majority of cases, know and understand their legal rights under the Civil Rights Bill as well as if they had been the originators of that law themselves. Old, ignorant darkies, whose woolly heads are almost filled with superstitions of Boudooism, and other fancies handed down to them through generations of bondage, have a corner in their craniums stored with intelligent ideas regarding their privileges as freemen. The whites are beginning to appreciate all this, and some of the shrewder planters are inaugurating a new and more attractive system of contracting. They propose to feed and clothe, in some cases, and pay able-bodied hands a hundred, or a hundred and fifty, or two hundred dollars a year—the amount of cash paid to be regulated by the price of cotton when the crop is gathered or sold. If the staple brings twenty cents, they will pay $150, and if it commands forty cents, they will pay $200. The apparent fairness of such propositions meets with favor in the eyes of the freedmen, and if the employer is not under the ban otherwise, they are generally accepted.

The moral effect of the presence of United States troops in the South has been talked of a great deal, but never has been more forcibly demonstrated than in the circumstances which I am about to relate. In the vicinity of Andersonville, in this State, a detail of men was posted for the purpose of guarding the Federal Cemetery and other Government property there. This detail was composed of a Corporal and other men of the Fifteenth Infantry, the Corporal being a shrewd Irishman, named DILLON. Complaints were forwarded to headquarters that the "commanding officer of the post of Andersonville" was not attentive in the discharge of his duty of protecting freedmen, and a demand was made for his removal. An inspector being sent down to investigate the matter, was greeted by a few persons in the locality, whose political principles rendered them obnoxious to a majority of their neighbors, with the information that if the troops were withdrawn their lives would not be safe. The people referred to the Corporal as "Mr. DILLON, the commanding officer;" and he, with true Fenian shrewdness, exacted from them all the respect which they would have voluntarily rendered to a Brigadier-General. A planter complained to him that one of his freedmen annoyed him greatly by firing off a pistol which he had in his possession, whereupon DILLON ordered Sambo before his august presence, and, after administering a severe rebuke, confiscated the weapon and dismissed "the black naygur." He was honest enough, however, not to appropriate the pistol to his own use, but kept it safely at "the headquarters of the post," intending to return it to its rightful owner at the expiration of his contract. DILLON has since been removed, but his reign over that district teaches a moral lesson which should not be forgotten—*i. e.*, the semblance of power, representing acknowledged law, is sufficient to prevent infractions of the law. In truth, our whole military force in the South now is comparatively no stronger than the corporal's guard at Andersonville; yet it is sufficient to prevent serious outbreaks, and gives the few discontented an opportunity to say what they would do "if the Yankees were not here." The fact is that there are those in this community who would be sorry to see the forces withdrawn from their midst, as then they would have no excuse for not executing threats which they now make with a knowledge that there is a way to "creep out of them."

E. P. B.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. BERNARD BEUST, a nephew of the new Austrian Minister, Baron VON BEUST, is a resident of New-Albany, Ind. He served during the war with credit to the service, as Surgeon of Volunteers, and at various times had charge of a brigade. After the battle of Antietam he had taken for the hospital of his brigade a mansion, with spacious grounds attached, belonging to a prominent Maryland rebel. It was not long before complaint was sent to Washington that the fences were being destroyed, the trees demolished, and that soldiers were being buried within the grounds. Gen. MCCLELLAN forwarded the complaints to Dr. BEUST for his explanation. He replied that it was probably true that soldiers were buried within the ground, but that an American citizen should be proud to have dead heroes buried in his yard.

The Louisville *Courier* makes the following somewhat tardy statement in reference to Col. LYNCH, now under sentence of death at Toronto: "Col. LYNCH was engaged to fill the place of one of our reporters, whom, at the last moment, we found it impossible to send. The arrangement was positively and distinctly made by a gentleman connected with this office, through Capt. MCDERMOTT, a very worthy soldier and gentleman; but in the hurry of departure, Col. LYNCH failed to receive his credentials. The assertion that he held a commission in the Fenian army, or was connected with them in any way except as our reporter, we do not credit."

While at Zanesville, O., GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., presented Bishop MCILVAINE, whom he went thither to see, with $25,000 to be used for the benefit of Kenyon College, and he has also donated $20,000 in Northwestern Virginia railroad bonds, guaranteed by the city of Baltimore, to the Maryland Historical Society, to be devoted to the replenishing of its library and the carrying out of such other objects as they may have in view.

Mr. Alderman TALCOTT, of Chicago, with his wife, celebrated their silver wedding last week in a novel manner. They gave a dinner to the battle-scarred, crippled, maimed and helpless veterans of the Soldiers' Home, about 160 in number; also to the children of the Orphan Asylum, and to the inmates of the Home of the Friendless, nearly 100 women and children. Each of the three dinners was elegantly served in the buildings of the respective institutions.

Mrs. ISAAC TAYLOR, who died recently at Racine, Wis., by her will, after making numerous bequests to her relatives and friends, left $65,000 to Racine College, $5,000 to Nashota Seminary in Waukesha County, and the residue of her property to trustees to found an Orphan Asylum for the orphans of Racine County, to be named in honor of her husband. The amount will be from $130,000 to $150,000.

Gen. N. B. FORREST was serenaded in Little Rock, Ark., on the 9th inst., and in response stated that he had come to the city to attend to matters connected with the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, adding that during the war he had made it his business to destroy railroads, but now that peace is made, he has turned his attention to building them up.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Constitutional Amendment.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached on "The Constitutional Amendment as an Intended Robbery of the Colored Race, and the Voice of God against it," in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, last evening, before a large and attentive congregation. He took for his text the following passage:

Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's land-mark; and all the people shall say amen—Deut. xxvii. 17.

This just and righteous law was well illustrated and sustained by numerous other passages of Scripture. The poor were robbed in this country annually, and no questions asked. Hitherto this matter had been permitted to go by default; but the question was now before the courts, and the constitutionality of the law requiring colored persons to be the owners of $250 in real estate would have to be passed upon. By the second clause of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the white race proposed (and no other race would) to exclude the colored race from the rights of citizenship, and it could not be disputed for a moment that this was the intention of the committee who framed it. It had been openly stated to Congress and the people that this clause was adopted because the rebels were unwilling to relinquish their supremacy over the colored race. The reverend gentleman then proceeded with his argument as follows: "The Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted, not with the right of excluding the colored race from the vote, but, on the contrary, with the exclusion of the supposition of such a right as impossible. The attempts were made by South Carolina to introduce an exclusion by color, and rejected. The article which was adopted, basing representation on the whole number of free persons, looked forward to the time when all would be free, and would have the same right of representation, irrespective of color or race. This is evident from the pages of the *Federalist* and the declarations of HAMILTON and MADISON, as well as the various Bills of Rights adopted by the States. In the fifty-third number of the *Federalist* it is presented as the opinion of slaveholders themselves, that it ever the slaves were set free, the right of representation on their part would immediately follow. The declaration is very remarkable, and is as follows: "It is only under the pretext that the laws have transformed the negroes into subjects of property, that a place is disputed them in the computation of numbers; and it is admitted that if the laws were to restore the rights which have been taken away, the negroes could no longer be refused an equal share of representation with the other inhabitants." This great event having come, that portion of the population of the rebel States heretofore excluded from the vote by Slavery and color, are now on the same footing with the other inhabitants, constitutionally possessed of that right. They enter into the condition anticipated by MADISON and HAMILTON, so that the rebel States can no longer refuse, and the Congress are bound to secure for them, an equal share of representation with the other inhabitants. Unless the Constitution be altered, this is inevitable. It is therefore proposed to amend the Constitution, so as to give the rebels the privilege and right, if they choose, of disfranchising the negroes on account of their color and race, thus enabling the rebel States to avoid the necessity and destroy the benefit contemplated by MADISON and HAMILTON under a free Constitution. And Congress, in sanctioning this Amendment, are seen in the position of interfering to take away those rights which the negroes would otherwise have had under the Constitution as its framers and the people had established and accepted it, though they have disavowed the right of interfering to protect those rights. It proposed on purpose to alter the Constitution in order that this interference against the negroes may be justified and accomplished. In the sight of God and justice, is this anything else but a legislative fraud and robbery? The whole number of free persons in the State exercise it, the only condition in the Constitution being freedom. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned according to the number of free persons. Representatives can no more be apportioned to the people without suffrage than taxes without representation. No taxation without representation. No representation without suffrage. Suffrage is the individual exercise of the right of representation; the expression of each one's representative judgment and will, as a portion of the people. The right cannot exist without the vote, and the vote, as well as the right of representation, belongs to every individual of the whole number of free persons in each State. Now, then, Congress were bound to secure, by law, the benefit and right of this constitutional provision in the rebel as well as the loyal States. Congress were bound to see to it that when the slaves became free, they should no longer be unrepresented as chattels, or represented in three-fifths, as the political property of their masters, but represented for and by themselves, by their own will and vote, according to the nature of representation with all other free persons. All that Congress had to do in the matter was to see to it that this provision having become, by the ceasing of Slavery, binding upon the rebel States as well as the free, should not be evaded, but executed for the benefit and protection of the particular class that by the Constitutional Amendment forbidding Slavery had the title to it, inasmuch as they, being free persons, had become a part of the people of the States by whom representatives must be chosen, as well as on whom direct taxes must be laid. This action of the Constitution was inevitable, and imperious on the rebel States, unless the Constitution itself should be amended to prevent it. For the amendment of the Constitution which made the slaves free, threw them back, in that very act and moment, upon the universal organic law of representation by the whole number of free persons, no distinction of race or color being possible, and made it inevitable that they should vote in the rebel States as well as the free States. If it is intended to keep the blacks, or any other class, in serfdom, it is only necessary to exclude them from voting. If it is intended to return them by State law under pretence of legal guardianship, into Slavery, it is only necessary to exclude them from voting. Anything that the governing power wishes to do with the governed it can accomplish simply by withholding the right to vote from whom, and bestowing it upon whom it pleases, even to the extent of enslaving the non-voting party. This is the perfection of State sovereignty as contended for at the South. This is the sovereignty that is being reconstructed in the Union on any plan that excludes the colored race from the vote. It is the sovereignty of the white man's government, at present limiting its exercise to the color of the skin, but including the power which at any time may be developed, of a still more stringent despotism against any class that may become the object of hatred or jealousy. It is a revolution, changing the whole government from a republican, representative government, to an oligarchy, in which rebel States will have the supremacy by virtue of having the largest number of helpless citizens trampled into serfs. And the question is: Are you willing, for the sake of providing a way by which the rebel States may trample on the negroes, and come into the Union with them under foot, to have your own right of representation in your own Government denied, or put at the disposal of the State Governments? If so, you deserve to be made slaves, and in fact the act and amendment by which the rebel States come into the Union with the blacks under their feet sets you also under the feet of an oligarchy, choosing to return to a more degraded condition than your fathers fought to deliver you from. You deny your own birthright, not for a mess of pottage—there would be comparative virtue in that—but for the sake of denying to the negro a participation in human rights. You consent to base the most sacred of your own rights on the whiteness of your skin, in order that you may take away the most sacred rights of the colored race on account of the blackness of theirs. What your fathers fought for unto the death as an inalienable right of freedom, because they were men, you accept as a boon of tyranny, because your skins are white. And this doctrine now taught in Congress makes rebels, slanderers and hypocrites of your dead fathers, for the sake of rewarding living rebels with power as loyal men, and putting down loyal citizens by disfranchisement under them. As BURKE once said, "Your Senators and Representatives unplumb the dead for bullets to assassinate the living." They desecrate our fathers' sepulchres, and the altar of human nature itself, and immolate the colored race by tricks; the dice being loaded, the Amendment a fraud. May God preserve the people, and restrain the State Legislatures from consummating the proposed iniquity.

Anniversary Services at St. Alban's Church.

Yesterday, at the St. Alban's Church, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, an unusually large audience was present on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Society. In the morning a discourse was preached by the rector, Rev. C. W. MORRILL, who took his text from Jeremiah vi., 16. In alluding to the history of the Church he said that the number of families and parts of families known to be regular parishioners was between 60 and 65, and the number of persons included in the same, about 250. It was opened a year ago with less than half of the present force. Meantime there have been baptized 134 persons. On Easter Day, at the visitation of the Bishops, 29 persons were confirmed. They entered on their work with 43 communicants. Later, 60 have been received from other parishes, 22 have been admitted to sacred communion for the first time, 7 have removed from the City, and one is deceased. During the year it was estimated that not less than 3,000 persons had communicated, and about 60,000 had attended their service. Four marriages had been solemnized and thirteen burials had taken place. The daily offices of morning and evening prayer had been said daily, with one or two brief interruptions in Summer, and the Sacred Eucharist had been celebrated on every day for which a liturgy is provided, and it had also been administered to the sick in private as need required. The number of pastoral visits was two hundred and fifty. The receipts of the offertory for the year amounted to $6,088 36. In addition to the building fund and various parish purposes, about $15,000 had been collected and paid in. About $200 had been distributed in the way of charities, and their small Sabbath-school had raised $70, making a total of offerings of $21,358 36. The women of the parish had generously contributed innumerable alabaster vases of ointments and incense. In speaking of intelligent strangers who had visited the church and joined in worship and spoken of the services as characterized by superior decency, order, and heartiness of devotion the Rector said no little was due to the skill and fidelity with which the children who compose the choir had performed their part. He hoped that all who worshipped with them would comply with the rule of the place, which forbade any retiring before the completion of the services. Pastoral visits had extended from Staten Island on the South to Mott Haven on the North, and had been as frequent as practicable. He was sure the Sunday school, small as it was, would make itself an agency for good. As to finances, it was only on last Thursday that the floating debt amounted to $4,770, but on the evening of the same day a meeting of the Vestry was held, at which $2,655 was contributed to reduce the amount. The congregation was appealed to lessen the debt still further. The spiritual causes which had led to the success of the Society were next dwelt upon at length, and a brief explanation of the ceremonies observed entered upon. He urged his people not to be terrified or disturbed by the fury of mistaken Puritan brethren, and bade them go forward as they had began, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left in the accomplishment of their good work.

Jubilee of Allen-street Presbyterian Church Sunday-school.

The golden jubilee of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church Sunday-school took place in the church yesterday. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and devices. Over the pulpit was the inscription: "The year of jubilee," having on the left "1816," and on the right "1866." In front of the pulpit was a beautifully executed scroll constructed of flowers and evergreens, on which the cross stood out boldly, and on the groundwork the sentence: "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain." The Sunday-school banners were placed in view of the congregation, against the wall, and the pillars supporting the gallery were entwined with fresh leaves, while the front of the gallery was neatly festooned with evergreens. The exercises of the occasion constituted the morning, afternoon and evening services. A hymn of welcome to the old teachers and scholars composed by Rev. EDWARD HOPPEN, a former scholar, was sung. It began thus:

As the sunlight to the rosebuds,
As dew upon the grain,
You are welcome friends and teachers,
To your old school again.
Chorus—You are welcome, you are welcome!
You are welcome friends and teachers
You are welcome Superintendents,
You are welcome home again!

The address of welcome and a historical sketch of the school were delivered by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D. From this address it was apparent that the Allen-street Church Sunday-school had been from its inception fifty years ago till the present time a blessing to thousands of souls who had there sat at Jesus' feet and learned the lessons of Divine wisdom and virtue never to be forgotten.

The jubilee address was delivered by Rev. S. G. SPEES, D. D., who was formerly connected with the school. At the other services throughout the day the exercises were of remarkable interest. Old teachers and scholars who had not seen each other for years, some of them from distant points of the country, met and greeted each other gladly, and recounted the blessed privileges they had enjoyed in the days of yore when teaching, or being taught in that Sunday-school. They talked about the old pastors, and the old superintendents, and reviewed the history of the fifty years through which the Lord had kept and preserved them. Pleasant memories were also cherished for the dead, who had finished their work and gone to their rest. Nearly all the hymns used on the occasion were original, having been prepared for the occasion by ladies and gentlemen either now or formerly interested in the school. The day and its experiences will be long remembered by old and young who participated in the exercises of the jubilee, while the hands of Rev. Dr. NEWELL and his co-workers in the church and Sabbath-school will be greatly strengthened by the new assurances of jubilee day.

Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church Reunion.

Yesterday was a day of jubilee and reunion at the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the exercises were of a highly interesting character. The debt by which the church has been encumbered since its erection in 1854 has been cleared off during the year now closing, and the affairs of the congregation are in a most satisfactory condition. The large sum of $23,750 was raised since January last, including the centenary collections, which generous support made the payment of the debt of $8,000 an easy matter.

In the morning addresses were delivered by Messrs. QUINN, ANDERSON and HAMILTON, to the members of the Sabbath-school attached to the church, followed by some excellent singing by the choir. At 10 o'clock Rev. HEMAN BANGS, the presiding elder of the church, preached to a large congregation, from Zacharias the fourth chapter and sixth verse: "This is the word of the Lord to Zerubbabel, saying: Not with an army, nor by might, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts," by which, he said, we were taught that the Church of Christ on earth was one of peace, and not a church militant, and that all this was proven in the yielding of all other doctrines before that preached in peace by the ministers of the gospel; how the Church lived triumphant through all persecution, and how the seeming weak rose up to confound the mighty.

At 2 o'clock there was a meeting of the Sunday-school Missionary Society, at which $83 were collected. After the collection, WM. H. WOOD, Esq., the Principal of Public School No. 49, read an interesting sketch of the history of the church from its birth 12 years ago, in a hired shanty in Thirty-seventh-street, until the present year, when it can boast its freedom from all incumbrance, and the fact that it has done its share in all collective charities. For this happy state of affairs he said the congregation were mainly indebted to the untiring energy of Rev. Mr. BOOLE, from whom they had heard their first sermon as a congregation, and who still gladdened them with his presence.

At 6 P. M. there was prayer meeting, and at 7:30 o'clock Rev. Dr. CURRY, D. D., preached an eloquent sermon, concluding the exercises of the day.

The Death of Inspector Carpenter.

At a meeting of the Inspectors and Captains of the Metropolitan Police Department, held at the Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, on Saturday evening, on motion of Inspector DILKS, Capt. SPEIGHT was called to the chair, and Capt. CAMERON Secretary. A Committee of five was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their sorrow at the death of Inspector CARPENTER, and their esteem for him as a man. A Committee of five was also appointed to make arrangements for erecting a suitable monument over his remains. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our late beloved Inspector, DANIEL CARPENTER, while still in the vigor of manhood and height of his usefulness, therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in this severe affliction the loss of a public-spirited officer; one who was never neglectful of his official duties, and who possessed all the high attributes that were calculated to endear him to those of the department, who were ever ready and willing to receive advice and counsel from one so thoroughly experienced and competent to give it.

Resolved, That we look back to the period spent under his official career as the most agreeable of our lives. It brings to our memories a man whose purity of character has never been disturbed by selfish actions, and the social circle may search in vain for a more genial companion, indulgent parent and affectionate friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to his family as a testimonial of sympathy and respect, and that they be published in the daily papers.

COMMITTEE:
Inspector John S. Folk, Inspector Geo. W. Dilks,
Inspector James Leonard, Capt. George W. Walling,
Capt. Theron S. Copeland, Capt. Charles Ullman,
Capt. Jacob Seabring, Capt. James Greer.
Capt. SPEIGHT, Chairman.
Capt. CAMERON, Secretary.

Investigation of Alleged Frauds in Brooklyn.

To-day, before Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, Collector of the Second Collection District, (Brooklyn, Kings County,) an investigation will be begun into the frauds alleged to have been committed by certain officials and their accomplices in the Third Collection District, of which HENRY C. BOWEN was, until recently, Collector. The charges, which we withhold for the present, are made against gentlemen of standing in the community, whose official connection with the Government has shielded them hitherto from taint or suspicion. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved, and, if it be found that the charges can be substantiated, a shaking of social, religious and political dry bones may be expected such as we have not witnessed in many a year.

Official and general curiosity has been keyed up to a high point by the innuendoes of the local journals for some time past, but although suggestions about these very charges were publicly made many months since, nothing has, until now, transpired which gave a color of truth to the quiet *on dits*.

The investigations may be conducted privately, but the results will be made public.

Base Ball.

MARRIED VS. SINGLE TIMES COMPOSITORS.

The return game of this match was played on the Active grounds at Hoboken on Saturday, and ended in the success of the Benedicks. The "muffin" play of most of the players kept their friends convulsed with laughter all through the game and added to the enjoyment of the contestants themselves. Some good points were shown, however, to which we would like to refer in detail, but want of space will not allow us to particularize. The score is as follows:

MARRIED.	Outs.	Runs.	SINGLE.	Outs.	Runs.
Dunscomb, 2d b	0	8	Murray, p	1	3
Thompson, 3d b	3	6	McLaughlin, c	3	1
Gill, l. f	2	7	Sanbury, 3d b	3	3
Watts, 1st b	3	6	Hall, 1st b	2	3
Pierce, c. f	5	2	Graham, 2d b	4	2
Payne, c	1	5	Donaldson, s. s	3	3
Oakes, r. f	5	3	Robinson, r. f	6	1
Wells, p	2	4	Austin, c. f	3	3
Piccot, s. s	6	2	Rourke, l. f	2	2
Total	27	43	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Married	2	7	3	0	6	11	2	9	3—43
Single	1	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	11—21

Umpire—Mr. HALLOCK, of the Active Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Fair and Ball at Staten Island.

The fair for the joint benefit of the National Freedmen of the South and of the Orphans' Home, at Mariners' Harbor, and the ball with which this most excellent and seasonable movement of the ladies of the island is to wind up at the Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, (as advertised for the present week,) commend themselves to the favor of the islanders and their city friends. The fair, we understand, will be made unusually attractive, and will continue from Tuesday evening through Wednesday and Thursday. The ball will take place on Friday night, under the management of some ten or twelve young gentlemen of the North and South Shores, who have volunteered their assistance to the ladies in charge of the interests of the two charities referred to.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

DISHONEST STEAMBOAT STEWARD.

On Saturday afternoon the steamship *Santiago de Cuba* arrived at her dock foot of Warren-street, N. R., from Greytown, Nicaragua. During the homeward passage several minor articles of table silverware were missed from the pantry, and a search made through the ship for them. When the vessel was made fast to the pier suspicion had attached itself to JOHN WHITE *alias* Henry Worden, second pantryman. Soon after the passengers had debarked WHITE left the ship, against orders, and passed through the dock gate under pretence of being a passenger. One of the officers of the steamer, EDWARD B. NEWELL, gave chase to the absconding pantryman and caused his arrest by Officer HANIFER, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who conveyed him to the City Hall and made a thorough search of his person, which resulted in the discovery of all the missing silver. On being arraigned before the magistrate WHITE was fully committed for trial and locked up in default of bail. The stolen property belongs to the North American Steamship Company, and was sent to the Police Property Clerk until the trial.

CIGAR THIEVES.

Two men entered the liquor saloon of ALEXANDER R. SPENCER, No. 512 Broadway, about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and seized from the counter over two thousand cigars, valued at $130, and then attempted to make good their escape with the plunder. One of these daring thieves did succeed in so doing, carrying with him about one-half of the cigars. His confederate was, however, secured, he having dropped his share of the booty on the stairs, and was imprudent enough to stop and gather them up. Some of the bystanders aided the barkeeper in detaining the fellow, who gave the name of JOSEPH WORTH, until Officer MCCORMACK, of the Fourteenth Precinct, came up and took him into custody. After remaining in a cell all night the prisoner was brought before the Court yesterday morning, when he was remanded for further examination. Despite the fact that he had been caught in the act, WORTH had the hardihood to deny the charge of larceny, and professed to have a good defence to offer.

Some of his friends promised to return the cigars still missing, but they have as yet failed to do so.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

JACOB MURRALL, dealer in meats, vegetables, &c., at No. 182 Rivington-street, recently made a little investment which eventually proved a profitable one to him. Having his money-drawer in the front of one of his meat-stalls, where it was easy of access to others as well as himself, he purchased an alarm-gong which he so arranged that whenever the drawer was opened the gong would sound the alarm. The profit of this arrangement never appeared clearly to the butcher until Saturday evening last, when, in the midst of his attention to his customers in another part of the store, he was startled at hearing the sound of the gong. Turning quickly about, he observed a young man, a stranger to him, just engaged in the act of transferring the contents of the till to his own pockets. He quickly seized hold of the thief and compelled him to disgorge his stolen gains. The shopkeeper then called an officer, who took the offender into custody, and yesterday conveyed him before Justice SHANDLEY, where he gave his name as WM. BENNETT. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THREE AGAINST ONE.

WILLIAM DUNN, who resides at No. 63 West Forty-ninth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of JOHN RILEY, JACOB JONES and LOUISA STEWART, on the charge of stealing $22 in United States notes, on Saturday evening. The complainant alleges that he met LOUISA in the street, and accompanied her to a disreputable house, where she robbed him as before stated. He further says that the two men were in the house at the time and prevented him from escaping, thus assisting in the theft. The trio were committed for trial in default of bail.

A FREEDMAN FETTERED AGAIN.

ABRAHAM EDWARDS was once a slave in Kentucky, but during the war was, of course, with the rest of his race South, made free. When the "cruel war was over" a soldier brought ABRAHAM to this City, where he engaged as stable-man with PETER BECK, at No. 89 Wooster-street, for $6 per week. Failing, as he says, to get his wages on Saturday night last, he drew a razor with which it is charged he attempted to cut his employers throat. He was therefore arrested, and being brought before Justice DODGE was once more deprived of his liberty, and now lies in prison to await his trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMAN.—Among the passengers from Havre to this port, on board the steamship *Pereire*, which vessel arrived on the 6th inst., was Very Rev. ETIENNE ROUSSILLON, Vicar-General of Louisiana. While on the ocean, on the 31st ult., Father ROUSSILLON slipped on the companion ladder and fell backward, sustaining several severe injuries. The ship surgeon made an examination and concluded that no bones were broken, and accordingly treated the patient for local inflammation. When the vessel arrived at New-York the sufferer was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the left thigh bone. Although all possible attention was paid the patient, he gradually declined until Friday, when death ensued. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Leon, France, and 66 years of age. The remains will be removed to New-Orleans for interment.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL STAFF.—Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, made the following report yesterday morning on his return to the Superintendent: "CHARLES KISTER, aged 45, German, keeper of a wood-yard at Nos. 260 and 262 East Twenty-third-street, had his right hand nearly cut off by a circular saw. Officer BURDEN conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital, where he waited over *thirty minutes* for a surgeon. As none appeared to attend the patient, (he bleeding nearly to death,) he left the hospital and made his way to Police Surgeon KIMBARK's residence, in East Nineteenth-street, where the hand was amputated and dressed by that Surgeon. Complaint is frequently made of the negligence of the doctors at that institution."

INSPECTOR CARPENTER'S FUNERAL.—In the masonic notice in relation to Mr. CARPENTER's obsequies to-day, issued by M. W. Grand Master ROBERT D. HOLMES, an omission occurred. All Masons attending the funeral of the late Inspector are requested to wear plain white aprons in addition to the usual costume for such occasions. It is understood that a detachment of the Albany Police will attend the funeral, which is expected to be an imposing one. Full particulars of the programme of arrangements were published in yesterday's TIMES.

A YOUNG GIRL FLEES FROM THE HOUSE OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY AND ENTERS A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION.—On Saturday evening last a young girl, whose name is withheld, succeeded in escaping from the House of the Sisters of Mercy, corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, and fled to a den of prostitution in Houston-street, where she was found at an early hour yesterday morning by Detective FARLEY, who conveyed her to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, where she will be well cared for.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Jno. A. Logan, Illinois; Gen. T. W. Pemberton, Richmond; Hon. E. Thomas, Augusta, Ga.; Hon. T. L. Taylor, Columbus, Ohio; and Hon. Hiram Sibley, Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Hood, late of the C. S. A., and Gen. Steedman, Ohio, are at the Southern Hotel. M. Delfosse, of the Belgian Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. T. Tilghman, Maryland, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. O. Ladue, Little Falls, and Linton Stephens, Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—There was an unusually large gathering of the members of this fraternity at the Hall of the Manhattan Chapter, the headquarters of the fraternity in the City, on Saturday afternoon. The announcement of the untimely death of Mr. JAMES H. PULLMAN, a young but widely known and esteemed member of the fraternity, cast a gloom over the proceedings of the meeting, which adjourned after the transaction of necessary formal business.

ST. THOMAS' FREE CHAPEL.—At the morning service yesterday in St. Thomas' Free Chapel, notice was given for the first time according to law that the male members of full age would meet in the Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, on Tuesday, the 27th of November inst., for the purpose of incorporating themselves, and electing two wardens and eight vestrymen.

SHOT ACCIDENTALLY.—Officer DAVIS, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found EMMA SCHULTZ, about 20 years of age, in the Bowery, crying bitterly, at a late hour on Saturday night. He discovered, on inquiry, that the girl had had one of her fingers torn off by the accidental explosion of a pistol she was examining. She was removed to her residence, near Second-street.

DEATH OF AN INEBRIATE.—Officer KELLY, of the Sixth Precinct, found DANIEL O'BRIEN, of No. 14 Mulberry-street, lying in the rear yard of No. 16, about 1:30 yesterday morning, in a state of gross intoxication. The man was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and placed in a cell. He was found dead at 5 A. M. Deceased was of very intemperate habits. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest.

THE EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD.—The track of this road, from the top of Ann-street through Broadway to Fulton-street, was torn up yesterday by the order of the Street Commissioner, and the pavement relaid. No effort was made by the Company to resist the action of the Commissioner.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At about 10 o'clock last night a woman named MARGARET TROLL was severely burned at her residence, No. 610 Ninth-avenue, by the explosion of a lamp which she was filling with kerosene at the time. It is feared that her injuries will prove fatal.

INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATION.—Rev. W. STEPHENSON, of Toronto, lectures before the Young Men's Union, Pacific-street Church, Brooklyn, to-night (Monday) on the above subject. Mr. STEPHENSON is a refined and eloquent speaker and very popular in Toronto.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PRIZE-FIGHT.—A prize fight occurred in Litchfield's Woods, near Flatbush, at an early hour yesterday morning, between two hatters—one belonging to PRENTICE's factory, in Brooklyn, and the other connected with some establishment in New-York. The parties met at the corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, where Sergt. SMITH and Officer CORR, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, dispersed them, on Saturday evening; but it appears that they had a meeting on Sunday morning, and the entire arrangement terminated before the Police were aware of it. No one was arrested.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—A young man named MICHAEL QUIRK was arrested at the Grand-street ferry at an early hour yesterday morning, by Officer LEE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a wallet containing $9 from the pocket of OWEN TRAVERS, of No. 75 North Sixth-street, E. D. The accused was locked up on the charge, the empty wallet being found near where he stood when arrested. TRAVERS was arrested at the same time on a charge of being drunk.

THEFT BY A SERVANT GIRL.—A girl named JANE WHITE *alias* Elizabeth Johnson, was arrested by Sergt. TUOMEY, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police, a few days since, for stealing clothing, &c., from Mrs. JOHANNA EICHORN, No. 75 Nevins-street. The accused left the city on the 5th of October, and recently returned, when she was arrested. The accused is held for a hearing. A portion of the property was recovered.

ROBBERY.—A tailor named HENRY DAVIS, doing business at No. 20 Stagg-street, E. D., was robbed on Saturday afternoon of a quantity of clothing valued at $80. One of the journeymen employed by Mr. DAVIS is suspected of the robbery, as he has been missing since it occurred. His name is FREDERICK SHAFNER, and the police of the Forty-sixth Precinct would like him to call at the Station-house.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A citizen named ADAM TURNER died suddenly while taking dinner with his family yesterday afternoon. Disease of the heart was doubtless the cause of death. Mr. TURNER resided in Moore-street, near Bushwick-avenue, E. D. Coroner SMITH will hold an inquest.

CORNER LOAFING.—A young man named MICHAEL CONNER was arrested on Saturday night for insulting females at the corner of Steuben-street and Myrtle-avenue. Roundsman EDEN, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, arrested the accused, and he was locked up for examination.

THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUB.—A meeting of this Club, (a Twentieth Ward association,) will be held this evening, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The club is determined to sustain the course of President JOHNSON in his reconstruction policy.

POCKET PICKED.—A lady named DORR, residing at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, had her pocket picked of $50 in bills and a check for $100, on Saturday night, while crossing on one of the Fulton ferry-boats. No arrests were made.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.—A meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Brooklyn, who served in the late war, is to be held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a permanent society, independent of all political parties.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR quiet and easier. WHEAT dull and nominally lower. CORN quiet; Sales 35,000 bushels, opening at $1 10 and closing at $1 07@$1 08. OATS—Sales 40,000 bushels Ohio at 55c. BARLEY—Sales 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 12; State held at $1 05@$1 08. RYE quiet at $1 20. CANAL FREIGHTS close as follows: To New-York—Wheat, 19½c.; Corn 16½c., ℔ bushel. RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,587 bbls.; Wheat, 27,360 bushels; Corn, 26,500 bushels; Oats, 44,388 bushels; Barley, 39,048 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 56,750 bushels; Corn, 114,650 bushels; Oats, 25,960 bushels; Barley, 25,600 bushels. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—Flour, 52,484 bbls.; Wheat, 704,718 bushels; Corn, 606,403 bushels; Oats, 406,889 bushels; Barley, 195,403 bushels; Rye, 34,031 bushels; Peas, 980 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR dull, and declined 20c.@25c. WHEAT steady at $2@2 02 for No. 1, and $1 76½@$1 78 for No. 2. CORN declined 3c., closing quiet at 80c.@83c. for No. 1, and 78c.@80c. for No. 2. OATS declined 3c., closing dull at 35c.@36c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork $1 lower; sales at $21. HOGS firm at $6@$6 62½. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—12,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS TO-DAY—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,600 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR dull, and declined 25c. WHEAT dull, at $2 04 for No. 1, and $1 88½@$1 92 for No. 2. CORN declined 7c. Receipts to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments to-day—2,900 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON steadier; sales 2,400 bales; Low Middling 31c.@32c. RECEIPTS—2,300 bales. SUGAR dull; Fair, 12c.@32c. MOLASSES—Inferior, 50c.; Prime, 70c.@75c. STERLING 55. NEW-YORK EXCHANGE ¼c.@½c. premium. FREIGHTS unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, with a declining tendency; sales of a small lot Milwaukee Club at $2 32½. CORN scarce; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 20. BARLEY quiet; sales 9,000 bushels up-lake Canada, in bond, at 97c.; 10,000 bushels, do., at $1 18 free. RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—Canal Freights are steady. To New-York—Flour 60c. ℔ bbl., Wheat and Peas 15c., Corn 12½c., Barley 12c., Rye 13½c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat and Peas 13c., Corn 10½c., Barley 10c., Rye 11½c. LAKE IMPORTS—7,800 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—50,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Barley, 8,200 bushels Rye, 7,800 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR weak and 25c. lower; Super $8 50@$10; Single Extra Choice, $11 25; Double Extra, $12 35@$13 50. WHEAT drooping; good Fall, $2 60@$2 65; Prime, $2 67½@$2 70; Choice, $2 75@$2 80. CORN heavy and unchanged. OATS unchanged. PORK dull; New Mess, $29; Clear Sides, 16c. WHISKY unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 17.

Crude TURPENTINE firmer; sales of Virgin and Yellow Dip at $5; Hard, $2 50; SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 70c. RESIN, $4 to $6 75. TAR, $2 10. COTTON, 29½c.@31c.

Cotton Markets.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON flat; sales 100 bales strict Middlings at 31½c.@32c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON dull; sales 250 bales Middling at 32c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON firmer; sales 110 bales Middling at 31½c.@32c.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," BURNETT'S UNRIVALED COLOGNE WATER AND COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisement.]

Cold feet, and many other distressing maladies, occasioned by Elastics on the limbs, entirely obviated by Mme. Demorest's "STOCKING SUSPENDER; very simple, efficient, convenient, durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no sewing or buttons, and universally approved. Ladies' 50 cents.; Children's 30 cents. Sold, or mailed free, at No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 18—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—C. D. Lamb, F. D. Taylor, J. M. Higgins, Capt. Carlon, Mr. Wooley, Mr. Wyat and lady, Jos. Taylor, P. M. Haverty, W. J. Linton, Mr. Promes, Mrs. Hunt and child, Miss Sweeney, Dr. Beck, lady, child and nurse, Miss Jordan, Rev. G. C. Knapp, lady and 2 children, Miss E. Hinchey, F. Cashell, Miss Cahill, Mr. Sawyer, lady, 3 children and nurse, Miss Sawyer, Mr. Merrill and lady, Miss E. Smith, Miss H. Smith, Mrs. Gregory, 4 children and nurse, Miss E. C. Ely, Miss M. A. C. Ely, Mr. Horsepool, Mr. Jordan and lady, Mr. Kirk, Rev. Rev. L. T. Burnlank, lady, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Ellis, A. C. Campbell, Miss E. Wrighton, M. Power, D. Miles, H. J. Griswell, W. Ferguson, H. K. Johnstone, Mrs. Supner and 4 children, T. A. Neilson, B. P. Field, F. W. Alriche, lady and daughter, Mr. Moeritz, Capt. Tinker, Mr. Butler, Mr. Vousden and lady.

In steamship Havana, from New-Orleans—C. H. Bass, P. Borge, V. Kupp, J. Mahoney, Mrs. H. Merrill, J. Hanlon and wife, D. M. Dalton, Chas. Ellett, C. Schlamer, W. H. Allen, J. W. Afron, Capt. S. Vestron, N. L. Rose.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 3 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 57 | Gov. Island. 5 16 | Hell Gate.... 6 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool 7th inst., Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 346 passengers to John G. Dale. 7th, 18 miles W. of Bell Buoy, passed steamship City of Washington, bound up Channel; same day, 30 miles N. E. from Tuskar, passed steamship Denmark, bound up Channel; 9th, 35 miles W. from Fastnet, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, passed steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool for New-York; 16th, lat. 42 23, lon. 62 39, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool; 17th, off Nantucket, passed Am. ships Great Western and Merrimac, bd. W.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Behm, San Juan del Norte, Nic., 10th inst., 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington. 14th, 7:30 A. M., lat 34 30, lon. 89 38, saw bark Waldo, bound W.; same day, 1:30 P. M., off Carrysford Light, saw brig Pride, of Yarmouth, N. S.; same time, passed a steamer, supposed the George Cromwell. The S. de C. brings 645 passengers from San Francisco.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Berry, New-Orleans Nov. 10, 12 M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Night of 15th, passed steamship Mississippi, bound S. Had heavy weather.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Cellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London Oct. 28, Havre 1st inst., with mdse. and 436 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Flambeau, Everson, Savannah 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 17th, 6:45 P. M., lat. 36 06, lat. 75 02, exchanged signals with steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, Mobile Nov. 9, with cotton, &c., to Smith & Dunning.

Steamship Havana, Whitman, New-Orleans Nov. 11, to C. K. Garrison.

Ship Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, Marseilles 63 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Had very heavy weather, shifted cargo, lost sails, &c.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Pruss.,) Steenken, Rotterdam 43 ds., with mdse. and 82 passengers to Chas Luling & Co.

Bark Ann Lucey, (of London,) Wade, Macao June 10, and Ascencio Oct. 4, with mdse. to Everett & Co. Had heavy weather in the China Sea; lost maintopmast, topsail-yard, and lost and split sails. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 14.

Bark Edward Hincken, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fletcher, Bristol, Eng., 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Joseph Eneas, Grosenick, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt to Joseph Eneas.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua la Grande 7 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark John Tucks, (Brem.,) Holljer, Newcastle, Eng., 51 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Chepman, (Russ.,) Wikander, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Sheffield, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Murray, St. Jago de Cuba 24 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig John Givan, (of Halifax,) Alexander, Cienfuegos 33 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova. Had heavy weather since entering the Gulf, stove boat, &c.

Brig Day Spring, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Ponce, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 88 ds., with sugar and molasses to to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Willie Dill, Farrow, Caibarine, Cuba, 9 ds., with sugar to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Darling, Port Royal 18 ds., with naval stores to order. 12th inst., in a heavy blow from E. S. E., lost jib, carried away main boom by the parting of the sheet; the Captain at the time was standing to leeward, was caught by the sheet, jerked overboard and was lost.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Linkham, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Eclipse, Stout, Morehead City 8 ds., with railroad iron and resin to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Exertion, Fabble, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Georgetown, S. C., 15 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Jarrett, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Sopers, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Lord, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Banker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Donna Anna, Chase, Havana 22 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Hazleton, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. Holmes, Tracy, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. C. Hall, Doughty, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. C. L. Scull, Lee, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Palestine, Camden, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Armenia, Cole, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Smith, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Henry T. Wood, Crellis, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Erotus, Ham, Rondout, for Boston, with cement.
Schr. J. D. Cramer, Matthews, Cape Henry, with wood.
Schr. Doretta, Unckle, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. M. S. Tibbets, Lafitt, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Davidson, Jeffers, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Saratoga, Pickering, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, Albany, for Providence.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 15, P. M.—Arr. bark Ephraim Williams, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; brigs Crimea, Patterson, do. for do.; Jas. Davis, Staples, New-London, for Ellsworth; schrs. J. L. Pursell, Smith, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Rosannah Rose, Burgess, Providence, for Bangor; Saxon, Hatch, New-Bedford, for do.; Amanda M. Flannagan, Carson, Gardiner, for Philadelphia; Emma Brown, Sylvester, Belfast, for Baltimore; Etta E. Sylvester, Sylvester, do. for New-York. Sld. schrs. Amanda M. Flannagan, Etta E. Sylvester.

16th, 8 A. M.—Wind S. E. and heavy; 10 or 12 vessels arr. last night, but are not yet boarded on account of the high wind.

Also in port, bark Ephraim, brigs Zebelon, Emily Connor, Jas. Davis, Crimea; schrs. Warren Blake, Crusoe, Governor, Balloon, Rippling Wave, Leesburgh, Paul Seaver, Odessa, Peaceman, Rosannah Rose, Hyena, Chas. McCarthy, Frolic, L. L. Pursell, Emma Brown, J. Lourth, Alpine, Saxon, Carroll, Bramhall, Elizabeth English.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Below—Barks Roberts, from New-Orleans; E. Williams, Georgetown; brig Frederick Bliss, Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The bark Winifred, from Rio Oct. 1, reports heavy weather. She left in port barks Parthian and Hurston, from New-York, and the Nelly Fenwick, for New-York, to sail next day.

Spoken, &c.

Maria Louisa—schr., steering W., was seen Nov. 15, lat. 39, lon. 72.

Wave—Br. bark, from Nagasaki bound for New-York, 18th inst., no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Oct. 24, brig Water Witch, for Baltimore next day; brig Caroline, do. in 7 ds.; brig Sarah, do 4 ds.; bark Chanticleer, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Rotterdam, Oct. 5, Dutch ship Hugo Grotius, for New-York in 10 ds.; also ship Duisburg, for do. in about 20 ds.

RUPTURE.

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

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CORNICES,
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SIXTY-FIVE (65) CENTS PER QUART, in forms of two quarts and upward, at

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